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LATIN GRAMMAR.

E. Allen
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BOSTON:

CROCKER AND BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street.

NEW YORK:—LEAVITT, LORD, AND CO.,

180 Broadway.

1836.

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THE Questions contained in this little volume include a reference to almost every essential principle comprised in the work to which they relate; and the student, who shall be able to answer them intelligently, will possess a knowledge of the Latin Grammar at once accurate and extensive.

It is believed, that no valid objection can be made to the use of printed questions, upon such a subject, when judiciously prepared; but that, on the contrary, they may essentially lighten the labor, both of the instructor and his pupils. The student, knowing beforehand the questions which are to be proposed to him, will be able not only to give his answers with more precision, but to comprehend more perfectly the nature and application of the principles contained in his lesson. Should the use of printed questions lead him to adopt in his answers the words of his text-book, this result, so far from being objectionable in respect to the elementary principles of Latin Grammar, is one which every intelligent teacher would greatly desire. Such questions may lessen the labor of the instructor, not by superseding the necessity of a thorough knowledge, on his own part, of the lesson which he is to hear,—for without this no teacher can be accounted a competent one,—but by enabling the student to examine himself, and thus to come to his recitation prepared in a better manner than he could be without their aid. The members of a class, also, can render assistance to each other by alternately asking and answering the questions; and

various means may be easily devised to give interest to such an exercise.

In the Grammar, the comparative importance of the various parts, to one who is commencing the study of the language, is, in some degree, intimated by the size of the type in which it is printed. In this respect, however, much was necessarily left to the judgment of the teacher. For the younger classes, it may be sufficient, at first, to learn only the more important paradigms, and a few of the leading principles of etymology and syntax. Those who commence a little later, can learn not only these, but whatever is contained in the largest type; while those who come to the study of the Latin language with minds well disciplined by other studies, may find it advantageous to include, in their first perusal, all those portions designated in the questions by an asterisk, (*). The parts marked thus, (†) relate to subjects of very different degrees of interest, and such as will claim the student's attention at widely different periods of his education. A few questions, referring to extended lists of words, or to exceptions of little practical importance, will scarcely merit his particular attention at any period.

The Grammar to which these questions refer, abounds in examples of forms and constructions, intended to illustrate the principles in connection with which they are introduced. To have alluded in all cases to these, would have occasioned a constant repetition of the direction, "Give an example;" and it was therefore thought better to omit it altogether, leaving it to be supplied, in each case, by the teacher.

E. A. A.

Boston, June 6, 1836.

QUESTIONS, &c.

§ 1. * WHAT does Latin Grammar teach? † To what do these principles relate? What are the primary divisions of grammar called?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 2. * Of what does orthography treat? How many letters has the Latin language? Name them. † What is said of *i* and *j*? — of *u* and *v*? — of *w* and *k*? — of *y* and *z*? — of *h*?

§ 3. * How are letters divided? Name the vowels. † How are consonants divided? Name the liquids. How are the mutes divided? Name the labials; — the palatics; — the linguals. What is *s* called? Name the double letters. What is *h* called? Explain the composition of the double letters.

§ 4. * What is a diphthong? † Name the diphthongs. What is said of *æ* and *œ*?

§ 5. † What is said of the ancient punctuation? — of the modern? * How is a short syllable marked? How is a long syllable? † Describe the circumflex accent. What is said of its use? Describe the grave accent. What is its use? Describe the diæresis. What is its use?

ORTHOËPY.

§ 6. * Define *orthoëpy*. † What is said of the ancient pronunciation of the language? — of the modern? Of what do the four primary divisions of orthoëpy treat?

§ 7. * How is an accented vowel pronounced at the end of a syllable? What is said of *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable? — of *a* in the same situation? — of *i* final? — † of *i* in the first syllable of a word? — * of *i* at the end of other unaccented syllables? — † of *i* final in *tibi* and *sibi*? — of the sound of *y*?

§ 8. * Where has a vowel its short English sound? † When is *a* excepted? * What is said of *es* final? — of *os* at the end of plural cases? — † of *post*?

§ 9. † How are *æ* and *æ* pronounced? What is said of *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *yi*? — of *ei* when a diphthong? — of *au*? — of *eu*? — of the diphthongs beginning with *u*? — of *ui* in *cui* and *huic*?

§ 10. * What is the general rule for the sound of the consonants? What are the sounds of *c*? — of *ch*? † When has *c* the sound of *sh*? * What is said of the sounds of *g*? † What exception in the sound of *g*?

§ 11. * What is the general rule for the sound of *s*? † When has *s* the sound of *sh*? When of *zh*? What exception to the sound of *su*? When has *s* final the sound of *z*? In what words has it the sound of *z* at the beginning of a syllable?

§ 12. † When has *t* the sound of *sh*? — when of *ch* in *child*? What exceptions? * Give an account of the sounds of *x*. † When has *x* the sound of *gz*? When of *ksh*? What combinations of letters before *th* are silent? In what combinations is the first consonant silent?

§ 13. * Define *quantity*. What is the time of a short syllable? Define *penult*; — *antepenult*. What is the first general rule of quantity? — the second? — the third? — the fourth? † When is the penult of a word not marked in this Grammar? What is said of enclitics? When is it necessary to learn the quantity of final syllables? Why?

§ 14. * Define *accent*; — *primary* accent; — *secondary* accent. Give the rule for the accent of dissyllables; — of words of more than two syllables; — † of vocatives from proper names in *ius*.

§ 15. * What is the rule for the accent when the penult is common? — for genitives in *ius*? — for compound words? — † for words compounded with enclitics? What is the place of the secondary accent when only two syllables precede the primary?

§ 16. * What is its place when more than two syllables precede? What words take three accents?

§ 17. † In the rules for the division of words into syllables, which of the letters are called *liquids*? * What is a *monosyllable*? — a *dissyllable*? — a *polysyllable*? Into how many syllables must a word be divided? † When is it properly divided?

§ 18. † What is the first rule for one or two consonants between the penultimate and final vowels? — the second?

§ 19. † What is the rule for a single consonant before or after the vowel of any accented syllable except after the

vowel of a penult? — for a mute and a liquid coming before the vowel of an accented syllable? What is said of *gl* and *tl*?

§ 20. †What is the rule for any other two consonants before the vowel of an accented syllable? — for any two consonants coming after such vowel when it is not in the penult? What is the exception beginning with the words “a single consonant or a mute and a liquid following *a, e, or o*”? What is the exception commencing with “a single consonant or a mute and a liquid after *u*”? What is the exception relating to *t* or *d*?

§ 21. †What is the rule when three consonants come between the vowels of any two syllables? — when a single consonant or a mute and a liquid come between the vowels of two unaccented syllables? What is the rule respecting *x*?

§ 22. †Respecting *h*? What is said of the meeting of four consonants?

§ 23. †What is the rule for the division of a compound word?

ETYMOLOGY.

§ 24. * Define *etymology*; — *parts of speech*. Name the parts of speech. What parts of speech are inflected? †How is the word *noun* used in this Grammar?

§ 25. * What do verbs include? Define *inflection*. Of how many kinds is it? What words are declined? — conjugated? — compared?

§ 26. * Define a *noun*. Name the three great divisions. Define a *proper* noun; — a *common* noun; — a *collective* noun; — an *abstract* noun. †Explain the change of abstract and proper into common nouns. For which class is the infinitive mood used? * What three circumstances require attention in nouns?

§ 27. * Name the genders. †What is the distinction between *natural* and *grammatical* gender? On what does the latter depend?

§ 28. * What is the first general rule for masculine nouns? — the second? — the third?

§ 29. * The first general rule for feminines? — the second?

§ 30. * Define *common* and *doubtful* gender. †Repeat the lines containing nouns of the common gender.

§ 31. †What adjectives are joined to common nouns? Do they all admit a feminine adjective?

§ 32. †What common nouns take feminine adjectives only? What nouns signifying persons are neuter?

§ 33. * Define *epicenes*. †To what are epicenes applied? What does this class include? How is their sex marked?

§ 34. * Define the neuter gender. †Name the four classes of neuter nouns. What is said of the gender of Greek nouns?

§ 35. * How many *numbers* have Latin nouns? How are they distinguished? What do they denote?

§ 36. †What difference is there between the Latin and the English in regard to cases? * Define *cases*. Name them.

§ 37. †What does the nominative indicate? — the genitive? — the dative? — the accusative? — the vocative? — the ablative? What are *oblique* cases?

§ 38. * Define *declension*. How many declensions are there in Latin? How may these be distinguished? Repeat the terminations of the first declension; — of the second; — of the third; — of the fourth; — of the fifth. [The student should be able to repeat these perfectly before he goes farther.]

§ 40. †How does the accusative singular end? — the vocative singular? — the nominative and vocative plural? — the genitive plural? — the dative and ablative plural? — the accusative plural? What peculiarity have neuter nouns? Which declensions have no neuters? Which, no proper names? Into what two parts may inflected words be divided? * Define the *root*; — the *termination*.

§ 41. * How do nouns of the first declension end? Which terminations are masculine? Which are feminine? How do Latin nouns of this declension end? Decline *musa*. †How is its *s* sounded? Why? § 11. How is its final *a* sounded? — its *a* in the genitive plural? § 7.

§ 42. †What classes of words in this declension are masculine? What exceptions are found in names of rivers? — of mountains? What other words are masculine?

§ 43. †What is the first exception in the genitive singular? — the second? What exception in the genitive plural? What words have *abus* in the dative and ablative plural? For what purpose?

§ 44. †What are the terminations of *Greek* nouns? How are Greek nouns in *a* declined? Decline *Penelöpe*; — *Æneas*; — *Anchises*. How is *es*, in the termination of words, pronounced? § 8.

§ 45. †What peculiarity have patronymics in *des*? How are Greek nouns of the first declension declined in the plural? What changes did the Latins make in Greek nouns in *es* and *e*?

§ 46. * How do nouns of the second declension end? Which terminations are neuter? Which are masculine?

Decline *dominus*; — *gener*; — *ager*; — *regnum*. † How is *os* pronounced in the accusative plural? § 8. Why is the accent in *dominus* upon the antepenult? § 14.

§ 47. † What nouns in *er* retain *e* in the oblique cases?

§ 48. † How do other nouns in *er* form their oblique cases? What is said of *vir*?

§ 49. † What classes of Greek nouns in *us* are feminine?

§ 50. † What classes are feminine by general rules? What names of countries and towns are masculine? Of what gender are *Abŷdus* and *Lesbos*? Of what is *Ilion*?

§ 51. † What nouns in *us* are doubtful? What two in *us* are neuter? What is the gender of *vulgus*?

§ 52. † What exception is found in the genitive singular? — in the vocative of nouns in *us*? — of proper nouns in *ius*? What two common nouns in *ius* form their vocative in the same manner? What is said of other nouns in *ius*?

§ 53. † What classes of words commonly form their genitive plural in *um*? Decline *Deus*. How is *Jesus* declined?

§ 54. † How do Greek nouns of the second declension end? What are the corresponding Latin terminations? Into what are those in *ros* changed? Decline *Delos*; — *Androgeos*; — *Barbiton*. What was an ancient form of the genitive of some nouns in *os*? How are Greek proper nouns in *eus* declined?

§ 55. * What is the number of final letters in the third declension? How many are vowels? What number of final syllables? † What three things must be known in order to decline a noun of the third declension? Why must an oblique case be known? Why its gender?

§ 56. * How may the root of a noun in this declension be ascertained? Give the terminations of masculines and feminines; — of neuters.

§ 57. * Decline *honor*. What is its root? Decline *rupes*. What is its root? Decline *ars*. What is its root? [Proceed in this manner through all the examples.]

§ 58. † What nouns are not included in the following rules for gender? * What terminations in the third declension are masculine?

§ 59. † What is said of nouns in *io*? — of nouns in *do* and *go*? — of *margo* and *cupido*? — of *caro*, and Greek nouns in *o*?

§ 60. † What is said of *tuber*? — of *linter*? — of *siser*? What nouns in *er* are neuter?

§ 61. † What noun in *or* is feminine? What nouns in *or* are neuter? What nouns in *es* increasing are feminine? What is said of *ales*? — of *as*? What nouns in *os* are feminine? What are neuter?

§ 62. * What terminations in the third declension are feminine? † What nouns in *as* are masculine? What are neuter? What nouns in *es* not increasing are masculine? What are either masculine or feminine? What are neuter?

§ 63. † What Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine? What are doubtful? What nouns in *is* are masculine or feminine? What are masculine?

§ 64. † What four dissyllables ending in *ns* are masculine? What nouns ending in *bs* or *ps* are masculine? What other nouns in *ns* are also masculine? What is said of *bidens*? What nouns ending in *s* after a consonant, are either masculine or feminine? What is said of *animans*?

§ 65. † What nouns in *ax* are masculine? What is said of *limax*? Of what gender are nouns in *ex*? What nouns in *ex* are feminine? What one is neuter? What are doubtful? What nouns in *ix* are masculine? What two in *ix* are either masculine or feminine? What nouns in *ox* are masculine? What noun in *ux* is masculine? What nouns in *yx* are masculine? What are either masculine or feminine? What is said of *calx* and *bombyx*? What parts of *as* end in *x*? Of what gender are they?

§ 66. * What terminations in the third declension are neuter? † Give the exceptions in *l*. What is said of nouns in *n*? What four in *on* are feminine? What four in *en* are neuter?

§ 67. † What nouns in *ar* and *ur* are excepted? What nouns in *us* are masculine? What is said of *lagopus*? Of what gender are nouns in *us* whose genitive ends in *ūtis* or *ūdis*? What other nouns in *us* are feminine? What is the gender of *grus*?

§ 68. † How do nouns in *a* form their genitive? — nouns in *e*? — nouns in *i*?

§ 69. † Nouns in *o*? — patrials in *o*? What patrials follow the general rule? What is the rule for the genitive of nouns in *do* and *go*? What three polysyllables are excepted? What dissyllables in *do* and *go* have *inis*? What other nouns in *o* have *inis*? How does *caro* form its genitive? How do *Anio* and *Nerio*? What is said of some Greek nouns in *o*?

§ 70. † Name the nouns in *c*, and their genitives. How do nouns in *l*, *n*, and *r*, form their genitive? Give the exceptions in *l*.

§ 71. † What is said of neuters in *en*? What four masculines make *inis*? What is said of some Greek nouns in *on*? How do nouns in *ter* form their genitive? What other nouns form it in the same manner? What nouns in *ter* retain *e*? Give the genitive of *far*; — of *hepar*; — of *iter*; —

of *Jupiter*; — of *cor*. What four in *ur* have *ōris*? Give the genitive of *jecur*.

§ 72. † How do nouns in *as* form their genitive? Give the genitive of *as*; — of *mas*; — of *vas*, a surety; — of *vas*, a vessel; — of *anas*. Give the rule for the genitive of Greek nouns in *as*. What is the genitive of *Melas*?

§ 73. † How do nouns in *es* form their genitive? What is the genitive of *Achilles*? What nouns in *es* form their genitive in *itis*? What in *ētis*? What in *ētis*? What two nouns in *es* form their genitive in *idis*? What nouns form their genitive in *edis*? — in *edis*? Give the genitive of *Ceres*; — of *bes*; — of *præs*; — of *æs*.

§ 74. † How do nouns in *is* form their genitive? What nouns in *is* make *ēris*? What make *idis*? What two make *inis*? What four make *itis*? Give the genitive of *glis*. What are the terminations in the genitive of Greek nouns in *is*? What is said of *tigris*? — of *Charis*?

§ 75. † How do nouns in *os* form their genitive? What nouns have *ōris*? What one in *os* has *ōris*? What nouns in *os* have *ōtis*? Give the genitive of *custos*; — of *bos*; — of *os*, a bone. What is said of some Greek nouns in *os*?

§ 76. † How do nouns in *us* form their genitive? What nouns in *us* have *ōris*? Name three which have *ūdis*; — one which has *ūdis*; — five which have *ūtis*. What is the rule for monosyllables in *us*? What two are excepted? Give the genitive of *tellus*; — of *Ligus*. What is the genitive of *fraus*? — of *laus*? How do Greek nouns in *pus* form their genitive? What is said of some Greek names of cities in *us*? — of nouns in *eus*?

§ 77. † What is said of nouns in *ys*? How do nouns in *s* with a consonant before it form their genitive? What terminations change *s* into *is*? What is said of nouns in *eps*? Give the genitive of *seps*; — of *auceps*. What terminations change *s* into *tis*? What nouns change *s* into *dis*? Give the genitive of *Tiryns*.

§ 78. † What is said of nouns in *t*? How do nouns in *x* form their genitive? What are the most common nouns which form their genitive in *gis*? What rule is given for nouns in *ex* of more than one syllable? What six words are excepted? Give the genitive of *supellex*; — of *senex*; — of *nix*; — of *nox*. What is said of some Greek proper names in *ax*? Give the genitive of *onyx* and *sardōnyx*.

§ 79. † How does the dative singular end? What other termination did it anciently have? What is the rule for the accusative singular? What class of nouns has the accusative in *im*? What eleven nouns have also the accusative in *im*? What six have *im*, and sometimes *em*? What thir-

teen have *em*, and rarely *im*? What noun in *es* has sometimes *im*?

§ 80. †How does the accusative singular of Greek nouns end? What Greek nouns form their accusative in *em* or *a*? What three, whose genitive is in *is* pure, have *em* or *a*? What four have usually *a*? What one has only *a*? What Greek nouns form their accusative in *im*, *in*, or *idem*? What is said of feminines in *is* increasing impurely in the genitive? What of *tigris*? What Greek nouns form their genitive by changing *s* into *n*? What is the accusative of nouns ending in the diphthong *eus*?—of *Demosthēnes* and *Ganymēdes*?—of some Greek proper names in *es*?

§ 81. †What is said of the vocative?—of the vocative of Greek nouns?

§ 82. †How does the ablative singular regularly end? What is the first exception? What nouns in *e* are regular?—in *ar*?—in *al*? What is the ablative of *mare*? What is the second exception? What three words under the second exception, make either *e* or *i*? What is the third exception? What nouns under the third exception have *e* only? What is the fourth exception? What is said of adjectives in *is* used as proper names?—of *affinis*?—of *juvénis*, *rudis*, and *volucris*? What is the fifth exception? What is the sixth exception?

§ 83. †What is the rule for the nominative plural? How do some Greek neuters form this case? How does the genitive plural end? What is the first class of nouns which have *ium*?—the second? What exceptions to the second? What is the third class? What two nouns are excepted? What other monosyllables, ending in *s* or *x*, have *ium*? What is the fourth class? What is said of other nouns in *as*?—of *penātes* and *optimātes*? What nouns are in the fifth class? How do Greek nouns form their genitive plural? Give the genitive plural of *bos*. How do nouns which want the singular, form the genitive plural? What is said of nouns in *alia*?—of *calītes*?

§ 84. †How do the dative and ablative plural end? What is said of *bos*?—of *sus*?—of Greek nouns in *ma*?—of Greek nouns increasing in the genitive?

§ 85. †How does the accusative plural end? What nouns make sometimes *eis* or *is*? What nouns make *as* in the accusative plural? Decline *Jupīter*. Decline *vis*.

§ 86. †Decline *lampas*. [So the other Greek nouns.]

§ 87. *How do nouns of the fourth declension end? What is said of these two classes? Decline *fructus*;—*cornu*.

§ 88. †What six nouns in this declension are feminine?

What two plurals are also feminine? What is said of *penus*? — of *specus*? What other nouns are feminine by general rules?

§ 89. †What is said of *domus*? Decline it. What difference of meaning have *domûs* and *domi*? What four nouns belong both to the second and fourth declensions? What one to the third and fourth? How were nouns of this declension formed? Show this in *fructus*. What ancient termination of the genitive singular is sometimes found? What other genitive singular sometimes occurs? In what authors is the dative in *u* especially found? What is said of the genitive plural in *ûm*? What eight nouns have their dative and ablative plural in *ûbus*? What four in *ibus* or *ûbus*?

§ 90. *How do nouns of the fifth declension end? What is their gender? Decline *res*. Decline *dies*. †What exceptions occur in gender? What exceptions are found in the genitive and dative singular? What is said of *plebes*? How many nouns belong to this declension? How many are complete? What is said of the rest? What four nouns of this declension do not end in *ies*? What four nouns in *ies* are of the third declension? What is said of *requies*?

§ 91. †When are both parts of a compound noun declined? When is one part only? Decline *respublica*; — *jusjurandum*; — *mater-familias*.

§ 92. †Into how many classes are irregular nouns divided? In what ways may a noun be variable? Define *heterogeneous* nouns. Define *heteroclites*. Of what does the first class of heterogeneous nouns consist? — the second class? — the third class? — the fourth class? — the fifth class? — the sixth class? — the seventh class?

§ 93. †Describe the first class of heteroclites; — the second class. What is the probable origin of variable nouns?

§ 94. †In how many ways may a noun be defective? What is an *aptote*? — a *monoptote*? — a *diptote*? — a *triptote*? — a *tetraptote*? — a *pentaptote*? Why do most nouns of the fifth declension want the plural? What is said of the vocative of many words?

§ 95. †What are the two classes of nouns defective in number? What classes of nouns from their nature want the plural?

§ 96. †What classes of nouns want the singular?

§ 99. †In what ways may nouns be redundant? In what are those of the first class redundant? — of the 2d? — of the 3d? — of the 4th? — of the 5th? — of the 6th? — of the 7th? What classes of redundant nouns are mentioned at the close of the list in this section?

§ 100. †From what are nouns generally derived? De-

fine a *patronymic*. From what language are patronymics derived? What is the usual termination of masculine patronymics? From what are those in *ēides* or *īdes* derived? those in *ādes*? — in *iādes*? What are the corresponding terminations of feminine patronymics? What other feminine termination is found? Of what declensions are patronymics? Define a *patrial* or *gentile* noun? To what part of speech do most patrials belong? Define a *diminutive*. What are the usual terminations of diminutives? To what are these terminations usually added? †What is usually inserted before the terminations? †What other connecting vowel is sometimes used? What is the fourth mode in which some diminutives terminate? Is the *root* always unchanged? Is the diminutive always of the same gender with the primitive? Define *amplificatives*. What is denoted by the terminations *ium* or *itum* when added to the root of nouns? — by the termination *imonium*? — by *ētum* added to the root of names of plants? What nouns in this sense are formed from *arbo*s and *salix*? What is the force of the termination *arium*? — of *ile* when added to the roots of words denoting animals?

§ 101. †What are the most common forms of abstracts from adjectives? When are abstracts formed in *ētas*? How is *libertas* formed? How *difficultas*? What terminations are sometimes used instead of *itas*? What instead of *ia*? What is said of *consuetūdo* and *mansuetūdo*? What additional termination of abstracts is sometimes found? Is more than one abstract ever formed from a single adjective? Define *concretes*.

§ 102. †Define *verbal* nouns. What is denoted by the termination *or* added to the first root of a verb? How are verbal abstracts in *ium* formed? How are those in *ēla*, *imonia*, or *imonium*, formed? What does the termination *mentum* denote? To which root is it added? What other termination has sometimes the same meaning? How are verbals denoting a *means* or *instrument* formed? How are verbals denoting an *agent* formed? Are all nouns in *tor* verbals? How are verbal abstracts formed from the third root? What is said of those in *ra*? — of those in *orium*?

§ 103. †What is the 1st mode of forming compound nouns? What are the two classes of those derived from two nouns? What is the 2d mode? — the 3d? What is said of certain compounds of numerals with *vir*? When the former part is a noun or an adjective, how does it usually end? What if the second word begins with a vowel? What is the 4th mode of forming compound nouns? — the 5th? When the former part is a preposition, what change is sometimes made?

§ 104. * What is an *adjective*? † Into what classes may adjectives be divided?

§ 105. * How are adjectives declined? Of what declensions are they? What are the terminations of masculine adjectives of the first and second declensions? How are the feminine and neuter formed? How is the masculine declined? — the feminine? — the neuter? † What adjective ends in *ur*? * Decline *bonus* in the masculine gender; — in the feminine; — in the neuter. What participles are declined like *bonus*? Decline the different genders of *tener*. † What other adjectives are declined like *tener*? What is said of *ceter* and *exter*?

§ 106. * In what respect do other adjectives in *er* differ from these? Decline *piger*. † What is said of *dexter*? * What noun does the masculine of *tener* resemble in declension? What does that of *piger* resemble?

§ 107. * How many adjectives in *us* have their genitive and dative like *unus*? How many in *er*? † Mention the compounds of *uter*. How are *alterūter* and *alteruterque* declined? * Decline *unus*. How does its declension differ from that of *bonus*? † What peculiarities has *alius*? How did some of these adjectives anciently form their genitive and dative?

§ 108. * Into how many classes may adjectives of the third declension be divided? How do adjectives of three terminations end? Decline the different genders of *acer*. † What other adjectives are declined like *acer*? How is *celer* declined? What other termination of the nominative singular masculine sometimes occurs? What peculiarity has *volūcer*?

§ 109. * How do adjectives of two terminations end? Decline the masculine and feminine genders of *mitis*; — the neuter gender. How is *tres* declined?

§ 110. * Decline *mitior*. What comparative is not declined like *mitior*? Decline *plus*.

§ 111. * What is said of other adjectives of the third declension? Decline *felix* in the masculine and feminine; — in the neuter. Decline *præsens*. What participles are declined like *præsens*?

§ 112. † What is the general rule for the genitive singular of adjectives of the third declension? Give the different formations of the genitive of adjectives in *es*; — of *locuples*; — of *bipes* and *tripēs*; — of *compos* and *impos*; — of *pernox*; — of *cælebs*; — of *intercus*. What is said of adjectives in *ceps*; compounds of *caput*? — of those in *cors*, compounds of *cor*?

§ 113. † How is the ablative singular formed in adjectives

of two or three terminations? How is the ablative of comparatives and participles in *ns* formed? What is the termination of participles in *ns*, in the ablative absolute? How do adjectives of one termination form their ablative? What is the rule for the nominative plural neuter? — for the genitive plural? How do comparatives in *or* form these cases? What two other words resemble them in this respect?

§ 114. †What adjectives have *e* in the ablative singular, and *um* in the genitive plural? What have *e* or *i*, and *um*? What three have *e* or *i*, and *um* or *ium*? What is said of *volūcer*? What four have *i* only? How do these form the genitive plural?

§ 115. †Into what classes are irregular adjectives divided? What class of adjectives wants the neuter gender? What is said of *victrix* and *ultrix*? Mention seven adjectives which want the genitive plural, and whose neuter is scarcely used? What cardinal numbers are indeclinable?

§ 117. *Name the principal classes of numeral adjectives. How may the cardinal numbers be known? Repeat them, with the corresponding English numbers. †Divide *duodēcim* into syllables, and accent it. § 23.

§ 118. †How are the cardinal numbers denoting hundreds declined? *Decline *duo*. What is said of its genitive plural? What other word is declined like *duo*? †What cardinal numbers are used in the singular? How is the plural of *unus* used? What numbers are sometimes expressed by *decem* and *et*, followed by a smaller number? From twenty to a hundred, how are the two numbers united? How, in numbers above one hundred? What is said of the subtractive forms of numerals? In what numbers are they not used? How are numeral adverbs used in connection with cardinal numbers? What numbers are always expressed in this way? How is *mille* used? What is said of the declension of *mille*? Which are the numeral letters? What does each denote? What effect has the repetition of a numeral letter? Which letters are not repeated? What effect has the prefixing of a letter of less value? What is the effect of annexing a letter of less value? How was 1000 originally marked? Into what was this contracted? How is 500 marked? What is the effect of annexing an inverted C to the letters denoting 500, 5000, &c.? How are the letters denoting 1000 and 10000 multiplied by 10? How was 200,000, &c. denoted? Explain the shorter method of marking thousands.

§ 119. *Define *ordinal* numbers. †What is their termination? How are they declined? *Define *distributive* numbers? †How are distributives declined? *Repeat the

ordinals; — † the distributives; — the corresponding numeral adverbs.

§ 120. † How is *prior* used? What word is often used for *secundus*? How are the ordinals from 13 to 19 written? How are 21st, 31st, &c., often expressed? How are 22d, 32d, &c.? How are the other compound numbers expressed? In what ordinal numbers is the subtractive expression often employed? In what distributive numbers may the subtractive expression be used? How do the poets sometimes use distributives? When are they so used in prose? How is the singular of some distributives used? In numeral adverbs, what subtractive forms are used?

§ 121. † What do *multiplicatives* denote? How do they end? How are they declined? What do *proportionals* denote? How are they declined? What do *temporals* denote? What is the fourth class? — the fifth class?

§ 122. * Into what two classes may adjectives be divided? † When objects are compared, what three relations may they bear to each other? How is inferiority denoted? How is a small degree of a quality denoted? How may equality be denoted?

§ 123. † In what two ways may the relation of superiority be denoted? * Define the *positive* degree. What are the two degrees of relative superiority? Define the *comparative* degree; — the *superlative* degree. † What are the two other uses of the comparative?

§ 124. * How does the terminational comparative end? — the terminational superlative? To what are these terminations added?

§ 125. * What peculiarity in comparison have adjectives in *er*? † What adjective in *us* has a similar superlative? What peculiarity have adjectives in *lis*? Repeat the adjectives. What peculiarity have five adjectives in *ficus*? Repeat them. What is said of adjectives in *dicens* and *volens*? Mention five whose comparatives are regular, but whose superlatives are irregular. Compare them. Compare *bonus*; — *malus*, &c. How were the comparative and superlative formed in these adjectives?

§ 126. † Repeat the comparative and superlative of seven adjectives which want the positive; — the positive and superlative of eight which want the terminational comparative; — of eight which have very rarely this comparative. Compare *adolescens*, &c. How is the superlative of *juvenis* and *adolescens* supplied? — of *senex*? For what are *minor natu* and *major natu* sometimes used? What classes of adjectives have no terminational superlative? What classes

have no terminational comparison? What exceptions are found in these classes?

§ 127. *What adverbs are equivalent to the terminational comparison? †What adverbs and prepositions prefixed to adjectives denote a high degree of a quality? How may the force of the comparative and superlative be increased? What is the effect of *quàm* before the superlative? What adjectives may be compared by means of adverbs? What prepositions may be prefixed to the positive to give it the force of the comparative or superlative? What classes of adjectives denote invariable qualities?

§ 128. †From what three sources are derivative adjectives chiefly formed? What are *denominative* adjectives? What do denominatives in *eus* denote? What other termination has sometimes the same meaning? What are the origin and force of denominatives in *ēus*? What terminations of denominatives denote *belonging* or *relating to*? What termination of denominatives sometimes denotes character? What do denominatives in *arius* generally denote? What does this termination denote when annexed to numeral adjectives? What do denominatives in *osus* and *lentus* denote? Before *lentus*, what connecting vowel is commonly inserted? What are adjectives of these terminations called? How are *diminutive* adjectives formed? What terminations of denominatives denote *of* or *belonging to a place*? From what are they derived? From what names of towns are denominatives in *inus* formed? — those in *us*? — those in *ānus*? From what other nouns are adjectives in *ānus* also formed? What adjectives are formed from names of towns in *polis*? How do Greek names of towns form adjectives? What do denominatives having the form of perfect participles signify?

§ 129. †What are *verbal* adjectives? How are verbals in *bundus* formed? What is their meaning? From what conjugations do they come? What other termination has the same force? What does the termination *idus* denote? — the termination *bilis*? What is the connecting vowel in verbals in *bilis* from verbs of the 3d conjugation? From which roots of a verb are these verbals formed? How are verbals in *ilis* formed? What do they signify? How are verbals in *icius* or *itius* formed? What meaning have they? What is said of verbals in *ax*?

§ 130. †What are *participial* adjectives? What are *adverbial* adjectives? What are *prepositional* adjectives?

§ 131. †When the former part of a compound adjective is a noun, or an adjective, how does such part usually end?

§ 132. *What is a pronoun? How many simple pronouns are there? Into what two classes are pronouns divided?

How many are *substantive*? † What is said of the use of *ego* and *tu*?—of their persons? How is *sui* used? Of what person is *sui*? How are the reflexives of the other persons supplied? Why are the other pronouns called *adjective* pronouns? What is said of the pronouns derived from the substantive pronouns? * What pronouns have a vocative? Why has *sui* no nominative? Of what gender are the substantive pronouns? † What is said of the gender of adjective pronouns?

§ 133. * Decline *ego*; — *tu*; — *sui*. † What is said of *mihi*? Explain the modes of giving an intensive meaning to these pronouns. What forms are used by comic writers? How are *nostrum* and *vestrum* formed? How is *cum* used with the substantive pronouns?

§ 134. * Into what classes are adjective pronouns divided? Define *demonstrative* pronouns. What pronouns are demonstrative? Decline *ille*. How is *iste* declined? Decline *hic*; — *is*. † What ancient forms of *ille* are mentioned? — of *hic*? — of *is*? With what is *ecce* compounded? How are *istic* and *illic* formed? What is said of their meaning? Decline *istic*; — *illic*. To what is *ce* intensive added? What if *ne* also is added? What is said of *modi*? * How is *idem* formed? Decline it. † What is said of *m* before *d* in compound pronouns?

§ 135. * Define *intensive* pronouns. What does this class include? Decline *ipse*. † How is *ipse* used? What forms are found in comic writers? In what contracted forms is *ipse* found?

§ 136. * Define *relative* pronouns. What does this class include? † What other pronouns might be included? What is the use of relatives? Define the *antecedent*. * Decline *qui*. † How is *qui* used? How is *cum* used with the ablatives of *qui*? What other forms of the dative and ablative plural are used? What were the ancient forms of *cujus* and *cui*? What is said of *quicunque*? Decline *quisquis*. What other forms occur?

§ 137. * Define *interrogative* pronouns. † What pronouns are included in this class? * How are *quis* and its compounds used? How are *qui* and its compounds? How is *qui* interrogative declined? Decline *quis*. † How is *quis* used by comic writers? How is *qui* used? In what connection have *quis* and *qui* most commonly the sense of *some one*, *any one*? In what other sense are they used? What is said of *quisnam* and *quinam*? — of *ecquis* and *numquis*? — of *ecquisnam*? Decline *cujus*. Decline *cujas*. When are interrogatives called *indefinites*?

§ 138. * Define *indefinite* pronouns. † What are included

in this class? * Decline *aliquis*. How are *siquis* and *nequis* declined? † What other forms of *aliquis*, *siquis*, and *nequis*, are found? What is the difference between the forms in *quid* and *quod*? How are *quisque*, *quisquam*, and *quispiam*, declined? What is said of *unusquisque*? How are *quidam*, *quilibet*, and *quivis*, declined?

§ 139. * Define *possessive* pronouns. † From what are they derived? What pronouns are included in this class? How are they declined? What is the vocative singular masculine of *meus*? How are the possessives made intensive in the ablative singular? Which pronouns are called *reflexive*? When the subject of a proposition is of the first or second person, what reflexives are used? Define *patrials*. § 104. 9. What pronouns are patrials?

§ 140. * What is a *verb*? What is the *subject* of a verb? † To what two purposes are verbs applied? What verb belongs to the second class? How is *sum* commonly used?

§ 141. * Into what two classes may verbs be divided? What is an *active* verb? How many forms have most active verbs? What are they called? For what purpose are these forms used? Define the *active voice*;—the *passive voice*. † How can the passive voice be substituted for the active? For what purpose is the active voice especially used? For what is the passive?

§ 142. * Define a *neuter* verb. † What difference of idiom is observable between the Latin and the English in the use of neuter verbs? * What form have neuter verbs? † How are they used in the passive voice? Which are the *neuter passive* verbs? Why are they so called? Which are the *neutral passives*? How are they described? * Define *deponent* verbs. Why are they so called? † What is said of the terms *transitive* and *intransitive*? What five things are to be noticed in the form of verbs?

§ 143. * What are *moods*? How many moods have Latin verbs? Name them. Define the *indicative* mood;—the *subjunctive*;—the *imperative*;—the *infinitive*.

§ 144. * What are *tenses*? † What is the first natural division of time? How may an action be represented in each of these times? * Name the six tenses thus formed. † Name those which represent an action as not completed;—those which represent it as completed. In the passive, how are these two classes distinguished?

§ 145. * How does the present tense represent an action? † Give the three subordinate significations. * How does the imperfect represent an action? † Give its four significations. * How does the future tense represent an action? How does the perfect tense represent an action? In its former sense, what

is it called? In its latter? How does the pluperfect represent an action?—the future perfect? † What has this tense been improperly called? To what English tense does it correspond? What tenses of the passive have no exact correspondent tenses in English? * In what mood are all the tenses found? What tenses are wanting in the subjunctive? † What is said of the meaning of the tenses of the subjunctive? * What tense has the imperative? How is it used? What tenses has the infinitive? How are they used?

§ 146. * What are *numbers*? How many numbers have verbs?

§ 147. * What are *persons*? † What persons has the imperative? What is said of the person and number of infinitives? * Give the *personal* terminations in both voices. How does the 1st person singular end, in the active voice? † When is the perfect indicative active irregular? Why are the pronouns of the 1st and 2d persons usually omitted, as subjects of finite verbs?

§ 148. * What is a *participle*? What form has the participle? † In what does it resemble a verb? In what, an adjective? In what, both? * How many participles have active verbs? What, in the active? What, in the passive? What participles have neuter verbs? What have deponent verbs? What are *gerunds*? In what cases are they used? In what number? What are *supines*? How do they end? † By what names are they severally called? In what sense are they used?

§ 149. * What is the *conjugation* of a verb? How many conjugations are there? How are they characterized? † What verb of the first conjugation is excepted?

§ 150. * Of what two parts does a verb consist? What is the *general* root of a verb? How many *special* roots has a verb? Where are they found? How is the 2d root formed in each conjugation? How is the 3d? † Are all verbs regular in their 2d and 3d roots? How are these roots generally formed in the 2d conjugation? What is said of these roots in the 3d conjugation? What is said of *e* and *i* before *o*, in the 2d and 4th conjugation? Is the general root always preserved in the parts derived from the 2d and 3d roots? * What is the *connecting* vowel of a verb? What is this vowel in the several conjugations? † What in the 3d conjugation? Where are two connecting vowels found? In what parts does the connecting vowel sometimes disappear, or undergo a change?

§ 151. † What parts, in each voice, are derived from the 1st root? What parts are derived from the 2d root? What, in the active voice, from the 3d root? What, in the passive

voice, from the same root? What tenses of the passive voice are formed from the perfect participle? How is the future infinitive passive formed? * Which are called the *principal parts* of a verb? Why are they so called? Which are the principal parts of the passive voice?

§ 152. * Repeat the verbal terminations derived from the 1st root, in each tense of the first conjugation in the active voice; — then of each of the other conjugations, in the same manner; — then of each of the tenses of the passive voice; — then of the tenses formed from the 2d root; — then those formed from the 3d root in the active voice; — then in the passive. † What part, in the latter, has no verbal termination? [These terminations should be repeated until any part, person, or number, can be given, in any tense, and in either voice, as soon as it is named; and, on the other hand, when any termination is named, the student should be able to tell where it may be made. With strict attention, this may soon be done, and much labor will, in the end, be saved.] What parts of a verb may be distinguished by the *personal* terminations? How are the conjugation, mood, and tense, determined? If this method fails, what means may be resorted to?

§ 153. * Why is *sum* called an *auxiliary* verb? † Why a *substantive* verb? Why a *copula*? § 140. * In what parts is it irregular? † What is said of its imperfect and future tenses? * What are its principal parts? Conjugate the several moods, tenses, &c. in order.

§ 154. † What present participle of *sum* is supposed to have anciently existed? In what compounds is it found? What is the obsolete present of *fui*? What is the old subjunctive present from the same root? Whence is *fore* derived? How was it formed? In what places is it found? To what is *forem* equivalent? To what is *fore* equivalent? How is *sim* conjugated in ancient writers? Mention other ancient forms. * How are the compounds of *sum* conjugated? What peculiarity has *prosum*? Of what is *possum* compounded? † What is said of *potis*, when written separately? What changes are made by composition in the parts of *possum*? * Give the principal parts of *possum*; — its conjugation.

§ 155. * Give the principal parts of *amo*, in the active voice. Conjugate, in order, the tenses of the indicative mood; — of the subjunctive; — the imperative; — the infinitive. Give the participles; — the gerunds; — the supine.

§ 156. * Give the principal parts of *amo*, in the passive voice. Conjugate the tenses of the indicative mood; — of the subjunctive; — the imperative; — the infinitive. Give

the participles ; — the supine ; — the formation of the parts of the active voice derived from the first root ; — from the second root ; — the third root ; — of the parts of the passive voice derived from the first root ; — from the third.

§ 157. * Give the principal parts of *moneo*, in both voices. [Proceed with it in the same manner as with *amo*.]

§ 158. * Give the principal parts of *rego*, in both voices. [Proceed with it in the same manner as with *amo*.]

§ 159. * Give the principal parts of *capio*, in both voices. [Proceed with this in the same manner as with *amo*.]

§ 160. * Give the principal parts of *audio*, in both voices. [Proceed with this also in the same manner as with *amo*.]

§ 161. * How are deponent verbs conjugated? What is said of their participles and participial formations? What is said of the participles of neuter deponent verbs? Conjugate *miror*.

§ 162. † What is said of the old subjunctive present in *im*? In what verbs was this retained? What ancient forms are found of the indicative mood, imperfect and future tenses, of the 4th conjugation? What is said of *re* in the second persons of the passive voice? In what verbs is the termination *e* dropped from the 2d person singular of the imperative active? What is said of their compounds? What ancient forms are found in the second persons of imperatives passive? What is the ancient form of the present infinitive passive? What contractions often occur when the 2d root ends in *v*? — when it ends in *iv*? — when it ends in *s* or *x*? Which form of the third person plural of the perfect indicative active is most common? Explain the ancient forms in *so* and *sim*. What is said of *faxo* and *faxim*? How was the old future infinitive in *sēre* formed? What is said of the number of supines in *um* in the language? What is said of the case, gender, and number, of participles in the compound tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods? — in the infinitive mood? What is said of the use of the tenses of *sum*, formed from the 2d root, in compound tenses? — of their signification? What does the participle in *rus*, with the verb *sum*, denote? Give the periphrastic conjugation, with participles in *rus*. What part of *sum* is not joined with the participle in *rus*? What does the participle in *dus*, with the verb *sum*, denote? Give the periphrastic conjugation, with the participle in *dus*. What is said of the participles of neuter verbs? — of the perfect participles of some deponent verbs? — of the participles of neuter passive verbs? — of *ausus*? What case of participles in *rus* is not used? With what exception? What is said of the participles in *undus*? — of

present and perfect participles, compounded with *in*? How do participles become adjectives?

§ 163. † What is the first general rule of conjugation? — the second? What is said of reduplication? What is the third rule? — the fourth? What is said of the reduplication of compound verbs? What is said of verbs which, in composition, change *a* into *e* in the 1st root? — of verbs which change *a*, *æ*, or *e*, in the 1st root, in the simple verb, into *i* in the compound? What exception is given? What verbs change their conjugation in the compounds?

§ 164. † How are the 2d and 3d roots formed in the first conjugation? What marks and abbreviations are used in the tables?

§ 165. † Give the principal parts of the following verbs, *crepo*, &c.

§ 166. † What is said of deponent verbs of the 1st conjugation?

§ 167. † How do verbs of the 2d conjugation end? What is said of their 2d and 3d root?

§ 168. † Give the principal parts of the following verbs, *aboleo*, &c.

§ 169. † How many impersonal verbs belong to the 2d conjugation? Give the principal parts of *decet*, &c.

§ 170. † Give the principal parts of the following deponent verbs, *fateor*, &c.

§ 171. † How are the perfect and supine formed in the 3d conjugation? What letters unite with *s*, in the perfect, to form *x*? How are these letters changed in the supine? What is said of *fluo* and *struo*? — of *b* before *si* and *tum*? — of *d* and *t* before *si*? Give the perfect of *bibo*, &c.; — of *ago*, &c. (§ 172); — of *cado*, &c.; — of *alo*, &c.; — of *arcesso*, &c.; — of *cresco*, &c. How do verbs whose root ends in *d* or *t*, form their supines? What is said of the compounds of *do*? Give the supine of *excello*, &c.; — of *cerno*, &c. (§ 172); — of verbs in *sco*, having *vi* in the perfect; — of *bibo*, &c.; — of *arcesso*, &c.

§ 172. † Give the principal parts of *acuo*, &c.

§ 173. † What is said of the 2d and 3d roots of inceptive verbs? — of the perfect of those formed from nouns?

§ 174. † Give the principal parts of the following deponent verbs, *apiscor*, &c.

§ 175. † How do verbs of the 4th conjugation regularly form their 2d and 3d roots?

§ 176. † Give the principal parts of the following verbs, *amicio*, &c. What is said of *desiderative* verbs? What three desiderative verbs have a 2d root?

§ 177. † Give the principal parts of the following dependent verbs, *assentior*, &c.

§ 178. * What are irregular verbs? Name the simple irregular verbs. How are irregular verbs exhibited in this Grammar? Where is *volo* irregular? † How is it made irregular? * Give its principal parts. Conjugate it in its various moods and tenses. † What ancient forms are found? * Of what is *nolo* compounded? † What changes do the simple words undergo? * Give the principal parts, and conjugate it. What ancient forms occur in Plautus? Of what is *malo* compounded? † What changes occur in the simple words? * Give the principal parts, and conjugate it. † What peculiar forms occur in Plautus?

§ 179. * In what respects is *fero* irregular? Give the active voice of *fero*;—the passive voice.

§ 180. * In what parts has *fio* the form of the active voice? Of what verb is it the passive? Give its principal parts, and conjugate it. † What compounds of *facio* have a similar passive?

§ 181. * Where is *edo*, to eat, irregular? Conjugate it in those parts.

§ 182. * Where is *eo* irregular? To what conjugation do its regular parts belong? What is said of its first root? Give its principal parts. Conjugate it. † What other form of the future is found? How is it used in the passive voice? What is said of the conjugation of the compounds? Which compounds are used actively? What is said of *ambio*? How are *queo* and *nequeo* conjugated?

§ 183. * What are defective verbs? † How many verbs are especially defective? Which are the *preteritive* verbs? Why are they so called? Conjugate *odi*. How are its perfect participle, and those of its compounds, used? Conjugate *capi*. Where is *captum est* used in preference to *capi*? Conjugate *memini*. In what sense are *odi* and *memini* used? What other perfect tense is used in the same manner? Conjugate *aio*, &c. What other verbs are sometimes reckoned among defectives? In what parts are *furo* and *do* defective? What verbs contract with *si*?

§ 184. * What are impersonal verbs? † What nominative generally precedes them in English? Conjugate *delectat*, &c. How can the passive voice of a neuter verb be used for the active? Conjugate *pugnātur*, &c. How is the participle in *dus*, of neuter verbs, used? How is the imperative mood of impersonal verbs supplied? How are their perfect passive participles used? What parts are wanting in most impersonal verbs? What is said of those parts in *pænitet*?—in *pudet* and *piget*?

§ 185. † What are *redundant* verbs? In what ways may a verb be redundant?

§ 187. † From what are verbs derived? What are *denominative* verbs? Of which conjugation are active denominatives? Of which are neuter denominatives? How are they formed? What are *imitatives*? What classes of verbs are derived from other verbs? What are *frequentatives*? Of which conjugation? How are they formed? What are *inceptives*? How are they formed? From what conjugation are they generally formed? How are they formed from nouns and adjectives? Of what conjugation are they? What are *desideratives*? How are they formed? Of what conjugation are they? What is said of verbs in *urio*? What are *diminutives*? How are they formed? Of what conjugation are they? What are *intensives*? How are they formed?

§ 188. † In what ways may verbs be compounded?

§ 189. † How are *cogo* and *dego* formed?—*demo*, *promo*, and *sumo*?—*præbeo* and *debeo*? What change occurs in *facio*, when compounded with a preposition? What compounds of *lego* change *e* into *i*? What is said of the compounds of *calco* and *salto*?—of *plaudo*?—of *audio*?—of *causo*, *claudio*, and *quatio*?—of *juro*?

§ 190. * Define *particles*. Mention the classes. What is an *adverb*? † What can be substituted for adverbs?

§ 191. † What are the five interrogative adverbs, under which most adverbs of place may be classed? Explain the distinction between *hic*, *istic*, and *illic*, and the derivatives of each. How are interrogative adverbs made general? How may the signification of the English *soever* be added to an adverb?

§ 192. † From what are adverbs derived? Mention the three classes formed from nouns. What do those in *im* signify?—those in *itus*? How are adverbs formed, when derived from adjectives of the 1st and 2d declensions?—when derived from those of the 3d declension? How do numeral adverbs end? What cases of adjectives are used adverbially? What kind of adverbs are formed from the adjective pronouns? How are their ablatives in *o* and *â* used? What is the signification of adverbs formed from participles? How are they formed? What case of participles is used adverbially?

§ 194. * What adverbs are compared? How does the comparative end? How is the superlative formed? † What other terminations have superlatives? * When is the comparison of adverbs irregular or defective? † What adverbs

not derived from adjectives are compared? * In what other way may adverbs be compared?

§ 195. * What is a *preposition*? How many prepositions have an accusative after them? † Repeat them. * How many have an ablative? † Repeat them. * How many have either the accusative or ablative? † Repeat them. Why are prepositions so called? What is the distinction in the use of *a*, *ab*, and *abs*?—of *e* and *ex*? What other words have by some been called prepositions?

§ 196. † What is said of the final consonants of prepositions in composition? Where is *a* used in composition? Where is *abs* used? In what word is the *b* dropped? In what is it changed into *u*? Before what letters is *d* in *ad* assimilated, i. e. changed into the same letters? Before what is it omitted? Into what is it changed before *q*? What is said of *circum* in composition? Before what letters is the *m* of *cum* retained? Before what is it assimilated? Where does it become *n*? Where is it commonly omitted? In what word is *b* inserted after it? Where is *ex* used? Before what letter is the *x* assimilated? Before what is it often omitted? Where is *e* used? Where is the *n* of *in* changed into *m*? Where is it assimilated? Where is it omitted? What is the origin of *d* in some compounds of *in* before a vowel? Where is *b* in *ob* assimilated? In what word omitted? In what words is the *r* of *per* assimilated? What is said of *pro* before a vowel? Where is the *b* of *sub* assimilated? Where is it changed into *s*? Where is it lost? Where does *trans* lose *s*? What does it often lose before other consonants? Which are the inseparable prepositions? Why are they so called? Where is the *b* of *amb* omitted? Where is *m* changed into *n*? To what consonants is *dis* prefixed? Where is the *s* assimilated? In what word is it changed into *r*? Where is *di* used? Where is *red* used? Where is *re* used? What word is excepted? What is said of *se* and *ve*?

§ 197. † What is said of the meaning of prepositions in composition? What peculiar meaning has *a* in composition with a noun? What is said of *ad*?—of *de*?—of *dis*?—of *e* and *ex*?—of *in*?—of *ob*?—of *per* with adjectives?—with *quàm*?—in *perfidus*?—of *præ*?—of *pro*?—of *red*?—of *se*?—of *sub*?—of *ve*?

§ 198. * What is a *conjunction*? † Into what classes may conjunctions be divided? What are *copulatives*?—*disjunctives*?—*concessives*?—*adversatives*?—*causals*?—*illatives*?—*finals*?—*conditionals*?—*suspensives*? How are *ac* and *atque* used? What conjunctions are *enclitics*? How are

enclitics used? With what other part of speech may some conjunctions be classed?

§ 199. * What is an *interjection*?

SYNTAX.

§ 200. * Define *syntax*. Of what parts does a proposition consist? What is the *subject* of a proposition? — the *predicate*? † How is *affirm* used by grammarians?

§ 201. * What is the first twofold division of subject? Of what does the *grammatical* subject consist? — the *logical*? † What is the other division of subject? What is a *simple* subject? — a *compound* subject? Define the words to *modify* or *limit*. In how many ways may a grammatical subject be modified? What are they? What else may be modified in the same manner? In how many ways may an adjective be modified? What are they? How may a participle be modified? — an adverb? — a preposition? Can a modified grammatical subject be modified? Of what, besides a modified noun, &c., may a logical subject consist? What, in such case, is the grammatical subject? In what case is the subject of a proposition put?

§ 202. * What is the first twofold division of predicate? Of what does the *grammatical* predicate consist? — the *logical*? † What is the other division of predicate? What is a *simple* predicate? — a *compound* predicate? In how many ways may a grammatical predicate be modified? What are they? How may an infinitive be modified?

§ 203. * Of what does a *sentence* consist? What is a *simple* sentence? — a *compound* sentence? What are *members* or *clauses*? † How are clauses divided? Define an *independent* clause; — a *dependent* clause; — a *leading* clause, subject, and verb. In what mood is the leading verb? How are the members of a compound sentence connected? What is said of an abridged proposition? What is *agreement*? When is a word said to *govern* another? When to *depend* on another? When to *follow* another?

§ 204. * What is the rule for words in *apposition*? † For what purposes are nouns put in apposition? What limitation is there in regard to the part of the proposition to which the nouns may belong? What ellipsis may be supposed? What is the rule for the gender of the noun annexed? Must they agree in number? What is said of the omission of the substantive pronoun? Of what number must a noun be, which is in apposition to two or more nouns? — when they

are connected by *cum*? Of what gender must it be, when they are proper names of different genders? In what other case is the annexed noun sometimes put? When may one be in the genitive, and the other in the ablative? What is said of a proper name after *nomen* or *cognōmen*, and a verb governing a dative? What may supply the place of one of the nouns? What is said of the apposition of the whole, and its parts? * What is the rule respecting *interrogative* and *responsive* words? † What may supply the place of the substantive pronoun in the genitive? Is there any other exception?

§ 205. * What is the rule for the agreement of *adjectives*, &c.? † In what two ways may adjectives, &c., be used? In general propositions, relating to both sexes, in what gender are the pronouns? * Of what number is an adjective belonging to two or more nouns? † What is the rule for the gender of the adjective, when the nouns denote living things?—when they denote things without life?—when one denotes an animate, and the other an inanimate thing? Is the adjective always plural when it agrees with two or more nouns? Suppose the nouns are joined by *cum*? * What is said of an adjective qualifying a collective noun? † In what case is it always plural? In what other cases does an adjective sometimes differ in gender from its noun? Can a plural noun ever have adjectives in the singular? What is said of a participle belonging to the subject, but placed after the noun of the predicate? When may an adjective, belonging to the subject of an infinitive, be in the dative? * Is the noun, to which an adjective belongs, always expressed? What nouns may be understood when the adjective is masculine? What is said of neuter adjectives, when used alone? † What noun may be supplied in English? * When infinitives, &c., are used substantively, in what gender are their adjectives? † What is said of neuter adjectives used partitively? Is this use of neuter adjectives confined to the singular number? What do such adjectives commonly signify? What is said of adjectives used adverbially? What other parts of speech may be used as adjectives? What is the gender of adjectives used partitively with the genitive plural?—with collective nouns? What is said of adjectives when joined to possessive adjectives used for genitives? When one noun governs another in the genitive, what sometimes happens to the adjective belonging to one of them? In what way is the place of an adverb, qualifying a verb, sometimes supplied? What adjectives are used instead of their neuters taken adverbially? What is said of the use of conjunctions in connecting adjectives? What it

the second adjective qualifies the complex idea formed by the noun and the first adjective? * Repeat the remark respecting *primus*, &c. † In what gender is the participle of neuter verbs in compound tenses of the passive voice?

§ 206. * What is the rule for the agreement of *relatives*? † To what words does the rule relate? How may the relative be considered as placed? Are both nouns ever expressed? Which is most commonly expressed? When is the *latter* noun only expressed? By what is the antecedent sometimes supplied? When are both nouns omitted? What is said of the omission of the relative? Explain the two cases of attraction. When an adjective belonging to the antecedent is placed in the relative clause, what is said of its case? What adjectives are usually placed so? Does the reverse of this position ever occur? When a word explanatory of the antecedent, but of a different gender or number, is placed in the relative clause, what is said of the relative? When the same object is denoted by two nouns, with which does the relative agree? When the relative clause contains *sum*, or a verb of naming, &c., with a noun denoting the same thing as the antecedent, with which does the relative agree? Repeat the 11th remark. In what is the antecedent sometimes implied? What is said of the relative, when the antecedent is a proposition? How is *id* sometimes used in such sentences? If a noun, having the same meaning as the proposition, follow it, with which may *is* agree? What is said of *quod* in transition? Before what words does *quod*, in this sense, most frequently occur? What is the construction of *quod* when so used? When the relative refers to nouns of different genders, with which does it agree? What is said of the relatives *quot*, *quantus*, *qualis*? To what words do they correspond?

§ 207. † With what do adjective pronouns often agree? In what respect do the idioms of the Latin and English differ in respect to the use of *demonstrative* pronouns? How are the neuters of demonstrative pronouns sometimes used? * What is the distinction between *hic* and *ille*? † Is this distinction always observed? * What is the distinction between *hic*, *ille*, and *iste*? † How are they used in letters? What other meaning has *ille*? — *iste*? What is said of the meaning of *is*? How are *hic*, *is*, and *ille*, used with relatives? What other meaning has *is*? What is said of *is*, with *et* or *que*? For what is *idem* often used? In what sense is it sometimes employed, when repeated? How is the English phrase “the same as,” expressed in Latin? What is said of the use of *ipse*? With what nouns does it express exactness? What is said of the use of *quicunque*? — of *quisquis*?

—of *aliquis* and *quispiam*? —of *quisquam* and *ullus*? For what is *nemo* often used? What is said of the use of *alius*? —of *alius* repeated in the same proposition? —of *alter*? —of *alius* repeated in different propositions? —of the difference between *quidam* and *aliquis*? What other use of *quidam* is spoken of? What is said of *quivis* and *quilibet*? —of *quisque*? —of *quisque* with superlatives? —with *primus*? How are the possessive adjective pronouns used? In what other way are they used? In what sense are they often omitted?

§ 208. *To what do *sui* and *suus* properly refer? To what do they refer in dependent clauses? †To what, when the leading subject is indefinite? To what do they often refer when the leading verb is in the passive voice? —when the subject is a thing without life? What pronoun is sometimes used for *sui* and *suus*? For what purposes is *ipse* so used? What is said of the use of *se* and *ipse* with *inter*? When reference is made to some word which is not the subject of the proposition, what pronouns are employed? When, even in such case, may *sui* and *suus* be used? What other usages occur in regard to the demonstratives and reflexives? What is said of *suus* when it refers to a word in the predicate? What is said of *suus*, *hujus*, &c., when the noun is omitted? —when two nouns are connected by *cum*? What peculiar meanings sometimes belong to *suus*?

§ 209. *What is the rule for the agreement of a verb? †Why are the pronouns of the first and second persons usually omitted? When are they expressed? When is the nominative of the third person omitted? Before what verbs is *homines* often omitted? In what clauses is the nominative most frequently omitted? What is the first class of verbs before which the nominative is regularly wanting? What is the second class? Before the passive of what neuter verbs may a nominative be used? What is the third class? —the fourth class? What is sometimes the subject of these verbs? What is the fifth case in which no nominative is used? With what class of verbs does this most frequently occur? What is the sixth class? Is the verb of a proposition always expressed? What verb is most commonly omitted? What is said of the nominative and infinitive? What verb may, in such cases, be sometimes supplied? Of what person is the relative *qui*? In what manner may general truths be sometimes expressed? What is said of the agreement of a verb with a predicate-nominative? —of a verb in apposition with the principal nominative? —of a verb with a collective noun? What is usually expressed by such plural verb? What is said of this construction in Livy and Cicero? What is said of the

case in which two or more clauses have the same collective noun? What is said of *tantum*, with the genitive plural?—of the verbs after *uterque*, *quisque*, &c.?—* of the verb belonging to two or more nominatives singular? † In what case is the verb always plural? * What if the nominatives denote things without life? † What if one of the nouns is plural? What if each of the nominatives is preceded by *et* or *tum*? What is said of *unus et alter*? * Of what number is the verb when the nominatives are connected by *aut*? † When is the plural necessary with disjunctives? When a nominative singular is joined to an ablative with *cum*, what is said of the verb? * What is the rule for the person of the verb, when the nominatives are of different persons? † Is there any exception to this? * What interjections are followed by a nominative?

§ 210. * What is the rule for the *predicate-nominative* and *accusative*? † Is any other case so used? What is the rule respecting adjectives, &c., after similar verbs? Do the two nouns always agree in number? What classes of verbs are included in this rule? With verbs of which class is the infinitive of *sum* used? What is said of *audio*? For what purpose is a predicate-nominative used after some other verbs? What is said of the use of *opus*? When is the noun of the predicate influenced by attraction?

§ 211. * What is the rule for the *genitive* after *nouns*? † How is the first example explained? What are the most common relations denoted by the genitive? Explain the difference between the *subjective* and *objective* genitive. How is ambiguity avoided? What is the rule for the genitive of substantive pronouns? For what genitives is the possessive adjective pronoun commonly used? How are other possessives used? What other case is sometimes used like the objective genitive? What does the noun in the dative, in such case, denote? Is the dative ever used instead of the possessive or subjective genitive? * What is the rule when the limiting noun denotes a *property*, *character*, &c.? † What may supply the place of the adjective? In what case is the noun denoting the property, &c., then put? Can the adjective be omitted when its place is not supplied? What is said of the omission of the limited noun? How may it sometimes be supplied? * In what situation may the noun limited often be wanting? Give the 1st case in which the limited noun is wanting after *sum*;—the 2d;—the 3d. † In this case, what is frequently the subject of the verb? After what other verb is this construction found? When may the limited noun be wanting, though not in the predicate? How is this construction sometimes explained? What seems to be

the true explanation? Is the genitive ever omitted? Can a noun be limited by more than one genitive? What is said of the limitation of *opus* and *usus*? How is the genitive of Latin denoted in English?

§ 212. * What is the rule for the genitive after *partitives*? † What are the two classes of genitives after partitives? What nouns are partitive? What is the rule for adjectives used partitively? What is the distinction between the partitive use of comparatives and superlatives?—between *uter*, *alter*, and *neuter*, and *quis*, *alius*, and *nullus*?—between the use of *nostrum* and *vestrum*, and *nostrum* and *vestrum*? Are partitives always expressed? What other construction, instead of the genitive, is sometimes found after partitives? What is said of the distributive use of the whole, and its parts? What is said of the construction of *cuncti* and *omnes*? * What is the rule for the genitive after *neuter adjectives*? Of what number is the genitive after neuter adjectives? † What class of neuter adjectives is thus used? What pronouns are included in the rule? In what other way may these adjectives, &c., be used? Mention those which, in certain circumstances, are construed with the genitive only. In what cases are the neuter adjectives, &c., which are followed by a genitive? What *adjectives* are used in the genitive after partitives? What noun is followed by a similar genitive? Is the construction with the genitive confined to neuter adjectives of the singular number? * What *adverbs* are used partitively with a genitive? † What genitives are used with adverbs of place? What adverbs of place are thus used? What adverbs take a genitive signifying degree? What genitives are used in expressions denoting time? With what adverbs are these genitives used? What is said of *ejus* after *quoad*?—of the genitive after *pridie* and *postridie*? When these adverbs are followed by the accusative, what is understood? What is said of adverbs in the superlative degree?

§ 213. * What is the rule for the genitive after *adjectives*? † Mention the classes of adjectives after which the genitive is most frequently used. What nouns are used in the genitive after many other adjectives? What does the genitive sometimes denote by a Greek construction? What is said of participles in *ns*? What five modes of construction are often used after adjectives, instead of the genitive? Does the meaning continue the same in all these constructions?

§ 214. * What is the rule respecting *sum* and verbs of *valuing*? † What adjectives may be put in the genitive by this rule? What nouns? Which are the verbs of *valuing*? What is said of *æqui* and *boni*? What ablatives are used

after *æstimo*? After what does *pro nihilo* occur? What other constructions occur with *refert* and *intērest*? What nouns may be understood with the neuter adjectives which fall under this rule?

§ 215. * What is the rule respecting *misereor*, &c.? † On what does this genitive depend? What is sometimes used instead of the genitive? What is said of *satāgo*?

§ 216. * What is the rule for *recordor*, &c.? † In what two ways are these verbs used? How otherwise are *recordor* and *memīni*, to remember, sometimes construed?—*memīni*, to make mention of?

§ 217. * What is the rule for verbs of *accusing*, &c.? † Which are verbs of accusing?—of convicting?—of condemning?—of acquitting? What other constructions are often used after these verbs? How is the *punishment* expressed? What three verbs of accusing sometimes take an accusative?

§ 218. * What is the rule for verbs of *admonishing*? † What verbs are included in this rule? What other constructions are sometimes used with verbs of admonishing?

§ 219. * What is the rule for *refert* and *intērest*? † What construction is used after these verbs, instead of the genitive of the substantive pronouns? In what case are these adjective pronouns? What other constructions are used after these verbs? What is said of the nominatives to these verbs?

§ 220. * What is said of certain verbs denoting an *affection of the mind*? † What words take a genitive in imitation of the Greek idiom? What classes of verbs, which are commonly followed by an ablative, sometimes take a genitive? What is said of *potior*?

§ 221. * What is the rule for the genitive of *place*? † What other names of places are sometimes used in the genitive? What other case is sometimes used instead of the genitive? * What other genitives are construed like names of towns? † With what adjectives is *domi* thus used? What case of *domus* is used with other adjectives? When a possessive genitive follows, in what case is *domus* put? What other genitive is sometimes used like *humi*? Upon what is the genitive of names of towns supposed to depend? What is said of the genitive after *tenu*s?

§ 222. * What is the rule for the *dative* after *adjectives*? What adjectives are followed by the dative? † How is the dative usually translated after verbals in *bilis*? What is said of *dicto audiēns*? Repeat the adjectives which are followed by either a genitive or a dative. Can an adjective govern two cases? What other construction is sometimes used instead of the dative of the end or object? What is said of

the construction of adjectives signifying *advantageous*, &c.? — of those denoting *motion* or *tendency*? — of many adjectives signifying an *affection of the mind*? — of the plural of those signifying *like, equal, common*, &c.? — of *propior* and *proximus*? What adjectives are sometimes followed by *cum* and the ablative? What by *a* or *ab*? What is said of *idem*?

§ 223. * What is the rule for the dative after *verbs*? After what kinds of verbs is the dative used? † Mention the verbs which take a dative after them, generally without the signs *to* or *for*. What case is used, after many of these verbs, instead of the dative? What case, besides the dative, do active verbs have? What four verbs are mentioned as having the accusative only? How is *jubeo* construed?

§ 224. * Give the rule "Many verbs compounded," &c. † What other prepositions in composition with verbs sometimes take the dative? What is said of some verbs of *repelling*, &c.? — of some verbs of *differing*? What other case is sometimes used after verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, &c., instead of the dative? Do the compounds of neuter verbs always remain neuter?

§ 225. * What is the rule respecting verbs compounded with *satis*, &c.? † On what does this dative depend? What is said of the agent of passive verbs? * What is said of the agent of the participle in *dus*? † When is the dative wanting after participles in *dus*? What may, in such cases, be supplied? In what other way is the participle in *dus* sometimes construed? * What is said of verbs signifying *motion* or *tendency*? † What other classes of verbs have the same construction? What other construction sometimes follows these verbs? What is said of *venio*?

§ 226. * What is the rule for *est* and the dative? How may *est*, thus used, be translated? † After what other verbs is a similar dative found?

§ 227. * What is the rule for *sum*, &c., and *two datives*? † To what verbs does this rule apply? Which dative is sometimes omitted? How may *sum*, in this construction, be translated? In what situation must the words *fit*, *able*, &c., be supplied? What case is sometimes used instead of the dative of the end? Upon what does the dative of the object seem sometimes to depend? What is said of such expressions as *Est mihi nomen Alexandro*?

§ 228. * What is the rule for the dative after *particles*? † What is the first class? — the second? — the third? What datives seem to be sometimes redundant?

§ 229. * What is the rule for the *object* of an active verb? What is said respecting other cases following an ac-

tive verb? † What difference of idiom is remarked between Latin and English? What two cases of the omission of the active verb are mentioned? What two cases of the omission of the accusative? What may supply the place of the accusative? What is said respecting the subject of some dependent clauses? * What is said respecting the impersonal verbs *misēret*, &c.?—respecting *jurat*, &c.?

§ 230. * What is the rule for verbs signifying to *name* or *call*, &c.? † What is said of the accusatives after verbs signifying to *esteem* or *reckon*? What is said of the accusative after many other verbs?

§ 231. * What is the rule for verbs of *asking*, &c.? † Instead of the accusative of a person after verbs of asking and demanding, what construction occurs? Instead of the accusative of a thing, what construction occurs? What verbs of asking, &c., are not followed by two accusatives? What accusatives follow many other active verbs? What is said of the construction of *genus*?

§ 232. * What is the rule for the accusative after some *neuter* verbs? † In what two ways is the accusative after verbs commonly neuter, to be accounted for? What prepositions may be supplied? What accusatives, after neuter verbs, are most common?

§ 233. * What is the rule for the accusative after verbs compounded with a preposition? † What is said of compounds of *trans*? What other compounds have a similar construction? What active compound verbs are mentioned as taking an accusative after their passive voice? How is the accusative governed after most verbs compounded with a preposition? What is said of the case of neuter verbs compounded with a preposition?—of some neuter verbs compounded with prepositions governing an ablative?—of the construction of some verbal nouns and verbal adjectives in *bundus*?

§ 234. * When the active voice takes two accusatives, which is retained after the passive voice? † In what respect does the government of a verb differ in its two voices? What is said of *induo* and *exuo*?—of *cingo*?—of the neuter of the future passive participle with *est*? What is the rule for *synecdoche*? What is said of some neuter verbs which, in the active voice, are followed by an accusative?

§ 235. * What is the rule for the accusative after *prepositions*? † Repeat these prepositions. What is the difference in use between *cis* and *citra*? What is said of *inter*? * What is said of *in* and *sub*? † What are the most common significations of *in* with the accusative?—with the ablative? What is said of *in* and *sub* when denoting neither tendency

nor situation?—of *sub* in expressions relating to time? * What is the rule for *super*? † What is said of its compounds? * What is the rule for *subter*?—for *clam*? † What is said of *versus* and *usque*? What is said of prepositions without a noun depending upon them?

§ 236. * What is the rule for the accusative of *time* and *space*? † In what other cases are nouns, denoting time and space, often put? In what peculiar way may ordinal numbers be used in expressions denoting a term of time? What is said of the omission of the accusative or ablative of space? To denote a place by its distance from another, which case is used? Is a preposition ever expressed with this accusative?

§ 237. * What is the rule for the accusative of *place*? † What is said of *iter* with *sum*, &c.? What preposition is to be supplied with this accusative? What is said of *ad* in this connection? What other case is sometimes found instead of the accusative? * What is said of the accusative of *domus* and *rus*?—† of *domus* limited by a genitive or a possessive adjective pronoun?—of *domus* after a verbal noun?—of other names of places besides those of towns?

§ 238. † What *adverbs* are followed by the accusative? What preposition is understood? In what forms is *bene* followed by an accusative? * What *interjections* are followed by an accusative?

§ 239. * What is the rule for the *subject-accusative*? † When is the subject of the infinitive omitted? When may a substantive pronoun be omitted before the infinitive? When is the subject of the infinitive wanting?

§ 240. * What is the rule for the *vocative*? † What is said of the omission of a vocative? Is a vocative a part of a proposition?

§ 241. * What is the rule for the *ablative* after *prepositions*? † Repeat these prepositions. What is said of *tenus*?—of the adverbs *procul* and *simul*? What is said of the omission of the ablative?—of the preposition?

§ 242. * What is the rule for the ablative after *compound verbs*? † What is said of the repetition of the preposition?—of the omission of the noun.

§ 243. * What is the rule for *opus* and *usus*?—† with a perfect participle? With what verb are they used? What distinction is made between the use of *opus* and *usus*? In what other construction may the thing needed be put? With what words is the nominative most common?

§ 244. * What is the rule for *dignus*, &c.? † What is said of *dignè*? By what other case are *dignus* and *indignus*

sometimes followed? Instead of the ablative, &c., what other constructions occur?

§ 245. * What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? † What is said of the accusative after these verbs? What is said of *potior*? — of *dignor*? * What is the rule for *lator*, &c.? † What is remarked of *gaudeo*? — of *fido*, *confido*, and *assuesco*? — of the use of different prepositions after these verbs? * What is said of the ablative after *sum*? † What preposition is sometimes used before such ablatives?

§ 246. * What is the rule for the ablative of *source* after certain participles? † After what verb, denoting origin, is the preposition sometimes omitted? What prepositions are often expressed after these participles?

§ 247. * What is the rule for the ablative of *cause*, &c.? — † when the cause is a voluntary agent? What prepositions are sometimes used when the cause is not a voluntary agent? How is the cause expressed after an active verb? With what preposition is the manner often connected? With what other occasionally? With what preposition is the means often expressed? — when it is a voluntary agent? What is said of the use of the instrument with a preposition?

§ 248. * What is the rule for the *voluntary agent* of an active verb in the passive voice? † What ablatives of the agent are often understood? What is said of the voluntary agent after neuter verbs? — of the omission of the preposition? — of the involuntary agent?

§ 249. * What is the rule for the ablative denoting that *with* which the action of a verb is performed? With what classes of verbs is this construction used? What is the rule for the ablative of *accordance*? † What prepositions are often expressed with this ablative? * What is the rule for the ablative of *accompaniment*?

§ 250. * What is the rule for the ablative denoting *in what respect*? What is the rule for adjectives of *plenty* or *want*? — for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? † What other cases are sometimes used to denote in what respect? What peculiar construction occurs after *facio* and *sum*?

§ 251. * What is the rule for a noun, denoting that of which any thing is *deprived*, &c.? To what classes of verbs does this rule apply? † What prepositions sometimes follow these verbs? What is said of the active verbs *induo*, *exuo*, &c.? — of *interdico*? — of *abdico*?

§ 252. * What is the rule for the ablative of *price*? † When joined to a noun, in what case are *tanti*, &c., put? How is the ablative of price often expressed without a noun? What is said of *valeo*?

§ 253. * What is the rule for the ablative of *time*? † When a time is marked by its distance from another fixed time, how may it be expressed? What are sometimes added to *post* and *ante*? What may be used instead of *postquam*? What is said of the use of *abhinc*?—of *id* and a *genitive*? With what prepositions is the time *at* or *within* which any thing is done sometimes joined?

§ 254. * What is the rule for the ablative of *place*? † What is said of *rure*? What preposition is sometimes expressed? How are other names of places usually construed?

§ 255. * What is the rule for the ablative after verbs expressing or implying *motion*? † What other names of places are used in the same manner? With an adjective, which of the two is used, *rure* or *ruri*? What is said of the use of prepositions before names of towns, denoting *whence*?—before other names of places?

§ 256. * What is the rule for the *comparative degree*, when *quàm* is omitted? † What is said of an object compared with the subject of a proposition?—or with a person or thing addressed? In what case is the second object, when *quàm* is used? When is *quàm* commonly used? If the second object is a relative pronoun, and the former is in the accusative, what is said of the use of *quàm*? * What is said of *plus*, *minus*, and *amplius*? † What is said of the dative and vocative after these words?—of *quàm* after *major*, *minor*, &c.? In what situation is *quàm* always expressed? What ablatives after comparatives supply the place of a clause? When these ablatives are omitted, how is the comparative to be translated? What is said of *inferior*?—of *quàm pro*? How are two qualities of the same object compared? What is said of *magis*? What prepositions are sometimes used after comparatives? What is said of *alius*?—of *ac* and *atque*? * How is *degree of difference* expressed?—† *absolute difference*?—*relative difference*?

§ 257. * What is the rule for the *ablative absolute*? † To what is this construction equivalent? With what kinds of participles is it principally used? * What limitation is there in the use of the ablative absolute? † What exceptions occur to this limitation? How does the ablative absolute mark the time of an action? What difference is there, in this respect, between the present and perfect participle? What is a frequent cause of the ablative absolute with the perfect passive participle? For what English participles is the perfect participle of Latin verbs used? What is said of the perfect participles of deponent verbs? What construction arises from the want of a present participle of *sum*? With

names of office, what does this ablative absolute denote? How is the place of the noun sometimes supplied? Is the noun, or an equivalent, always expressed?

§ 258. * Into what two classes may tenses be divided? What are *similar* tenses? † Mention the two classes of similar tenses. What is said of the mode of dependence in the 1st class?—in the 2d class? When may the present be followed by the imperfect? When may the perfect definite? What is said of the perfect indefinite, in reference to the perfect subjunctive?—of the tenses which follow present infinitives and present participles?—perfect infinitives? What is said of *dissimilar* tenses? For what purpose may the present be followed by the imperfect or pluperfect?—the perfect indefinite by the present?

§ 259. * How is the *indicative* mood used? † For what other tense is the present sometimes used?—the perfect? After what particles does this occur? For what other tense is the pluperfect used?—the future?—the future perfect? What is said of the connection of future tenses? In what mood is the verb in expressions denoting the propriety, &c., of an action? What is said of the past tenses of the indicative in the conclusion of conditional clauses?

§ 260. * How is the *subjunctive* mood used? † Whence is its name? When is it to be translated like the indicative? What is said of the time of its tenses? Upon what does this subjunctive depend? * For what purpose is the subjunctive used when it does not imply the existence of the action, or state, which the verb expresses? † What is said of the meaning of its tenses in this sense? To what time may the present relate?—the imperfect?—the perfect?—the pluperfect? What is said of the use of the imperfect and pluperfect? What tenses may be used to denote a supposition?—to soften an assertion?—in questions implying a doubt of the probability or propriety of an action? * How is the present often used? † What other tenses are sometimes so used? What negative is commonly employed in this sense of the subjunctive? In what ways is the future of the subjunctive supplied? By what tenses is the non-existence of an action, &c., denoted? What tenses do not decide in regard to its existence?

§ 261. * Explain the terms *protāsis* and *apodōsis*. † When are the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive used in the *protāsis* of conditional clauses? For what purpose are the same tenses used in the *apodōsis*? When are the present and perfect subjunctive used in the *protāsis*? What is the distinction between the use of the indicative and the subjunctive in the *protāsis* of a conditional sentence? When

must the indicative be used in the *protāsis* of a conditional sentence? In both the *protāsis* and *apodōsis*, what tenses are sometimes used in the sense of the imperfect and pluperfect?

§ 262. * What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? † To what does *ut*, denoting a result, often relate? What is said of *ut*, signifying *although*? With what classes of impersonal verbs is *ut* and the subjunctive often used? After what classes of verbs is *ut* omitted? What is said of *ne*, lest? After what is *ne* often omitted? What is said of the meaning of *ne* and *ut* after verbs of *fear-ing*? Is the clause on which the subjunctive with *ut*, &c., depends always expressed? What is said of *quò*, that, &c.? — of *quin*? For what is *quin* used?

§ 263. * What is the rule for the subjunctive after particles of *wishing*? † What is said of *quamvis*, however, &c.? — of *quamvis*, although? — of *quanquam*, although? What is said of *antēquam* and *priusquam*? — of *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*? * What is said of *quum* or *cum*? — † of the meanings of *cum*? — of *cum* in narration? What is the general distinction between the use of the indicative and the subjunctive after *cum*?

§ 264. * What is the rule for the subjunctive when *qui* follows *tam*, *adeo*, &c.? † Is the demonstrative word always expressed? * What is the rule when the relative is equivalent to *quanquam* *is*, &c.? — for *quod* in restrictive clauses? — for the relative after the comparative followed by *quā*? — for a relative clause expressing a purpose, &c.? — for a relative clause after an indefinite general expression? † What expressions are included in the rule? What is the rule for a relative clause after a general negative, &c.? What limitation of this rule is given in the note? * What is said of a relative clause expressing the reason of what goes before? — † of *ut*, *quippe*, or *utpōte* — *qui*? * What is said of a relative clause after *dignus*, &c.? † What limitation of this rule is given? * What is said of a relative clause after *unus* and *solus*? — † of a relative referring to a dependent clause? When are the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive used in a narrative after relative words?

§ 265. * What is the rule for the subjunctive in *indirect questions*? † When is a question indirect? What words may be used thus indirectly? In double questions, how is each introduced? What is said of *dubito an*, *haud scio an*, and *nescio an*? — of *nescio quis*?

§ 266. * What is the rule for the subjunctive in *intermediate* clauses? † How is the *oratio obliqua* defined? * What is the general rule for the moods in *oratio obliqua*?

† When is the subjunctive found in place of the infinitive in *oratio obliqua*? Can a writer express his own thoughts in *oratio obliqua*? What is said of reflexives in *oratio obliqua*? — of the tenses to be used in changing from the *oratio directa*? When may a connected clause be expressed in the indicative? * When does a clause connected by a relative, &c., to another, whose verb is in the indicative, take the subjunctive? † What is said of *dico*, *puto*, &c., in Cicero?

§ 267. * What is the rule for the use of the imperative mood? † What does the third person express? * How are *not* and *nor* expressed in Latin with the imperative? † What other parts of the verb are used instead of the imperative? What is said of *fac*? — of *noli*? — of *cave*?

§ 268. * What do the tenses of the infinitive denote? † What is the usual construction of *memini*? For what is the perfect sometimes used? — the present? What periphrasis is sometimes used for the future infinitive? When is this construction necessary? How is a future action in the passive sometimes denoted? What is said of the periphrastic infinitive formed by the future active participle and *fuisse*? When does the perfect infinitive correspond to the pluperfect subjunctive? When is this use of the perfect infinitive necessary?

§ 269. † What is said of the infinitive passive of neuter verbs? * What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? When no subject is expressed before an infinitive, what is often implied? When is the infinitive often the subject of a proposition? Can an infinitive be the subject of an infinitive?

§ 270. * Upon what may the infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, depend? Upon what, beside a verb, may the infinitive alone depend? † What is said of the infinitive with its subject-accusative standing unconnected? — of the omission of the infinitive?

§ 271. * After what classes of verbs is the infinitive without a subject used? † In what two ways may passives, governing an infinitive, be used? * Whose action must an infinitive denote when used after a verb without a subject?

§ 272. * Upon what classes of verbs does the accusative with the infinitive depend? † How is ambiguity avoided when the subject and object of a verb would both be in the accusative? * How is the accusative with the infinitive usually translated? † When has the present infinitive a past signification? * What is said of the present infinitive after verbs of sense?

§ 273. * When is the particle *that* a sign of the subjunctive in Latin? How is it then expressed in Latin?

What is the particle *that* a sign of in other cases? What mood is commonly used after verbs of *endeavoring*, &c.? † What particular uses of *facio* are mentioned? — of *efficio*? * What mood is commonly used after verbs signifying *to request, to demand*, &c.? † When are *nuntio, scribo, and dico*, followed by the subjunctive? What is said of *jubeo*? In the *oratio obliqua*, for what purpose is the accusative with the infinitive exchanged for the subjunctive? * What mood commonly follows verbs which denote *willingness*, &c.? † What particular construction has *oportet*? * What constructions follow verbs denoting *joy, grief*, &c.? † Considering the clause containing the accusative with the infinitive as a substitute for a noun, how is it to be governed when it follows neuter verbs? How is the particle *that* to be expressed in Latin after a demonstrative pronoun, as *hoc*, &c.? What mood then follows *quòd*? What mood follows *quod* in the beginning of a sentence, in the sense of *as to*? What is the difference between the use of the particles *quòd* and *ut*? What does the construction of the infinitive resemble? In what respects does its construction resemble that of a noun?

§ 274. * By what cases are *participles* followed? What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? † What peculiar meanings has the present participle? — the perfect? What is said of *habeo* with certain perfect participles? What other verbs are sometimes so construed? How is the place of a verbal noun in *io* or *us* sometimes supplied? * What does the future active participle often denote? † When does the participle in *dus* denote a purpose? * What meaning has the participle in *dus* when agreeing with the subject of a sentence? † How is the participle in *dus* commonly used in its oblique cases? For what clauses are participles often employed? What if the participle relate to a noun not contained in the leading proposition?

§ 275. * By what cases are *gerunds* followed? † What is their form? — their meaning? How are they translated? Are they always active? What cases of verbal nouns do they supply? * Instead of the gerund of an active verb, what is often used? † What is said of the future participles of *utor, fruor*, &c.? When a participle in *dus* is used for a gerund, what is it called? — how is it translated? What restriction is there to the use of the gerundive? * What is the rule for the *genitive* of gerunds and gerundives? † After what classes of adjectives do these genitives most commonly occur? Upon what does a genitive plural sometimes depend? With what part of speech is this most common? With pronouns of what gender is this construction used in the singu-

lar number? What is said of the gerund and gerundive denoting a tendency, after *sum*? * What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? † After what nouns does the dative of the gerundive sometimes occur? In what way is a purpose more frequently expressed? What construction do the poets often use after adjectives, instead of the dative of gerunds and gerundives? * What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? — for the *ablative*?

§ 276. * By what cases are *supines* in *um* followed? What do they follow? What is their use? † Do they ever follow other verbs? What is said of the supine in *um* with *eo*? In what form does the supine in *um* most frequently occur? How is this construction explained? In what other ways may a purpose be expressed? * With what classes of adjectives is the supine in *u* used? After what nouns is it also used? † What is said of the voice of the supine in *u*? What is its nature? What other constructions are equivalent to the supine in *u*? What is the most common construction of *dignus*?

§ 277. * What is the rule for the construction of the *adverb*? What other parts of speech do adverbs modify? What is said of a negative adverb modifying another negative word? What if the subject and predicate of a proposition are both modified by negative words? — † or the antecedent and the predicate of a relative clause? Do two negatives, thus constructed, always affirm? * After what is *non* omitted, when followed by *ne quidem*? † In what other situation is *non* sometimes omitted? In what sense is *facile* joined to superlatives, &c.? To what are adverbs sometimes equivalent?

§ 278. * What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive *conjunctions*? † When are words said to be in the same construction? What conjunctions are not included in this rule? Are words, thus constructed, always in the same case? What beside single words are connected by these conjunctions? When may the subjunctive be connected with the imperative? When may the indicative be connected with the subjunctive? For what purpose is a conjunction used before each of two or more connected clauses? What is said of the use of *cùm....tum*? What conjunctions are used to connect different names of the same persons? Where do *ac* and *atque* signify *as* and *than*?

§ 279. † What is the order of words in an English sentence? * What is the order of words in a Latin sentence? † What general rule modifies this? * Where do connectives generally stand? † What connectives occupy the second or third place? To what word, in a clause, are the enclitics

que, ne, ve, usually subjoined? To what are *quidem* and *quoque* subjoined? What is said of *ne* and *quidem*? What is said of words repeated for distinction, &c.?—of words used antithetically?—of *inquam* and *ait*?—of adjectives?—of demonstratives, and the adjectives *primus*, &c.?—of monosyllables?—of nouns in apposition?—of names of persons? * What is said of oblique cases?—† of genitives depending on neuter adjectives?—of a noun governed by a preposition, when modified by other words?—of *per* in adjurations?—of *tenus* and *versus*? * What is said of infinitives?—† of a word having the same relation to several words? * What is said of relatives?—† of *quisque*?—of adverbs? * What is said of the emphatic word? † What close of a sentence should be avoided? How is *hiatus* explained? A concurrence of what words should be avoided?

§ 280. † What is a *period*? How are the parts of a period arranged? When are clauses usually formed into a period? What is the rule when a clause is interrupted by the introduction of another? What place should clauses signifying a *cause*, a *condition*, &c., occupy?—a short clause?

§ 281. * Of what does *analysis* consist? † What is the first thing to be done?—the second? When the grammatical subject is determined, what is next to be done? In analyzing the logical predicate, what is first to be done? What next? When should the rules for the agreement and dependence of words be given? What are the steps by which a compound sentence is analyzed? When should the connection of the clauses be pointed out?

PROSODY.

§ 282. * Of what does *Prosody* treat? What is meant by the *quantity* of a syllable? Into how many kinds are syllables divided? What is said of a *long* syllable?—of a *common* one? What is meant by the *natural* quantity of a syllable?—by its *accidental* quantity? In what two ways is the quantity of syllables determined? What are the *general* rules of quantity?—the *special* rules?

§ 283. * What is the general rule for a vowel before another vowel? Is the quantity affected by an intervening *h*? What is said of the *i* in *fio*?—of *e* before *i* in the termination of the genitive and dative of the fifth declension? † What exceptions are given? * What is the quantity of *a* in old genitives in *ai* of the first declension?—† of *a* and *e*

in proper names in *arus* and *eius*? — * of *i* in genitives in *ius*? † What are the two exceptions to this? Repeat the rule for the first vowel of *cheu*, &c. What is said of a vowel before another vowel, in many Greek words? What is said of words which, in Greek, are written with *ei* before a vowel? What adjectives does this principle include? What words, and classes of words, have *e* or *i*, in such case, common? What cases from Greek nominatives in *eus* shorten *e*? What classes of Greek words generally lengthen a vowel before another vowel? What is said of Greek words in *aon* and *ion*? — of Greek proper names in *eus* (gen. *eos*)? * What is the general rule for *diphthongs*? What is said of *præ* in composition? † Where is a diphthong sometimes shortened? What is said of *u* followed by another vowel? * What is the general rule for a syllable formed by *contraction*? What is the general rule for *position*? † What is said of the compounds of *jugum*? Where must the consonants stand, in order to lengthen a vowel by position? What if both stand at the beginning of the next word? What is said of a short vowel at the end of a word before a double consonant or *j*? * What is the rule for a vowel before a *mute* and a *liquid*? † What if the vowel is naturally long? What limitation is given of the rule respecting a mute and a liquid? What is said of a mute and a liquid in compound words? — at the beginning of a word? What liquids in Latin render a short vowel common? — in Greek?

§ 284. * What is the rule for the quantity of *derivative* words? — of derivatives from increasing nouns of the third declension? — of the derived tenses of verbs? — of perfects and supines of two syllables? † Repeat the seven perfects which have the first syllable short; — the ten supines which have the first syllable short. * What is said of *reduplicated* perfects? † What exceptions are mentioned? What is said of the *o* in *posui*? — of *a* in *da*? — of *u* in desiderative verbs? — of frequentative verbs?

§ 285. * What is the rule for compound words? † Has the change of a vowel or diphthong any effect upon its quantity? What is said of *o* final in the compounds of *do* and *sto*? — of prepositions of one syllable? — of the Greek *pro*? — of the inseparable prepositions *di* and *se*? — *re* or *red*? — of the vowels when ending the first part of a compound word? What exceptions are there in *a*? — in *e*? What is said of *e* in *videlicet*? In what compounds is *e* common? What is the 1st class of compounds in which *i* is long? — the 2d? What 7 words have the *i* long? What is said of the *i* in *idem*? In what 4 compound adverbs is the *i* long? In what 2 is it common? What is said of *i* in

compounds of *dies*?—in Greek compound words? What 4 classes of compounds have *o* long? What 4 compound adverbs have *o* long? What is said of the compounds of *quo*?—of *quoque*? In what Greek words is *o* long? What 3 compounds have *u* long?

§ 286. * When is a noun said to *increase*? To what does the number of increments, in any case, amount? How many increments have nouns in general in the singular? † What nouns and adjectives have two increments? What is said of the increments of the dative and ablative plural of the 3d declension? * What syllable is considered as the 1st increment?—the 2d?—the 3d? † What is said of the quantity of the 1st increment in the 3d declension?—of the increment of adjectives and participles?

§ 287. * What is said of the increments of nouns in the singular number in the 1st, 4th, and 5th declensions?—in the 2d?—in the 3d? † What is the first exception to increments in *a*?—the 2d?—the 3d? The 1st exception to increments in *o*?—the 2d?—the 3d?—the 4th?—the 5th?—the 6th?—the 7th? The 1st exception to increments in *e*?—the 3d? The 1st exception to increments in *i*?—the 3d? The 1st exception to increments in *u*?—to increments in *y*?

§ 288. * When is a noun in the plural number said to increase? Which syllable is called the plural increment? What is the rule for plural increments of nouns?

§ 289. * When is a verb said to increase? How is the number of verbal increments determined? What is said of the place of the 1st increment? How are the succeeding ones numbered? † What is the greatest number of verbal increments in each voice? How are the increments of deponent verbs to be determined?

§ 290. * What is the rule for the quantity of verbal increments? † What exception is there to verbal increments in *a*? What is the 1st exception to those in *e*?—the 2d? What is the 1st exception to those in *i*?—the 2d?—the 3d?—the 4th? What exceptions to increments in *u*?

§ 291. † What is the rule for words ending in *acus*, *icus*, and *icum*?—in *abrum*, *ubrum*, *acrum*, *ucrum*, and *atrum*?—in *ca*?—of patronymics in *ades* and *ides*?—of patronymics and similar words in *ais*, *eis*, and *ois*?—of words in *do*?—in *idus*?—in *udus*?—of nouns in *ga* and *go*?—of words in *le*, *les*, and *lis*?—in *elus*, *ela*, *elum*?—of diminutives in *olus*, &c.?—of *ulus*, &c.?—of words in *ilus*, and in *ulus* and *ula* of more than 2 syllables?—of words in *ma*?—of a vowel before *men* or *mentum*?—of words ending in *imus* and *ymus*?—of *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, before final *mus* and *mum*?—of

words in *na*, *ne*, *ni*, and *nis*? — of adjectives in *inus* derived from names of trees, &c.? — of other words in *inus*? — of *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, before final *nus* and *nūm*? — of words ending in *pa*? — of words in *aris* and *are*? — of *e* before final *ro* or *ror*? — of *i*, *o*, and *u*, before the same terminations? — of *e* before final *rus*, *ra*, *rum*? — of the other vowels in the same situation? — of adjectives in *osus*? — of nouns in *etas* and *itas*? — of adverbs in *tim*? — of words in *ates*, *itis*, *otis*, and *eta*? — of nouns in *atum*, *etum*, *itum*, and *utum*? — of words ending in *tus*? — of a penultimate vowel before *v*? — of words ending in *dex*, *dix*, *mex*, *nix*, *lex*, *rex*?

§ 292. † What is said of the antepenult of adjectives in *accus* and *aneus*? — of numerals in *ginti*, *ginta*, *gies*, and *estimus*? — of *o* and *u* before final *lentus*? — of a vowel before *nea*, *neo*, *nia*, *nio*, *nus*, *nium*? — of words ending in *areo*, *arius*, *arium*, *erium*, *orius*? — of adjectives in *aticus* and *atilis*? — of *i* before final *tudo*?

§ 293. † What terminations of proper names of more than 2 syllables shorten the penult? What terminations lengthen it?

§ 294. * What is the rule for *a* final in words declined? † What exceptions? * What is the rule for *a* final in words not declined? † What exceptions?

§ 295. * What is the rule for *e* final? † In which declensions is *e* final long? What is said of Greek neuters plural? Where, in the 2d conjugation, is *e* final long? What exceptions? What is said of final *e* in monosyllables? — in adverbs formed from adjectives of the 1st and 2d declensions? What other 3 adverbs have *e* final long?

§ 296. * What is the rule for *i* final? † What pronouns in the dative, and what adverbs, have *i* common? What have it common, but usually short? What adverbs have it short? In what datives singular is *i* short? In what vocatives singular? In what Greek datives and ablatives, plural?

§ 297. * What is the rule for *o* final? † What is said of monosyllables in *o*? — of *o* in the dative and ablative singular? — of ablatives used as adverbs? — of the gerund in *do*? In what adverb is *o* final short? What is said of *modo* and its compounds? In what other adverbs is *o* final common? In what adverbs is it short? What is the 3d exception? In what Greek words is it long?

§ 298. * What is the rule for *u* final? † What exceptions are there? * What is the rule for *y* final? † What exception?

§ 299. * What is the rule for final syllables ending in *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, and *t*? † What exceptions in *l*? — in *n*? What is said of Greek nouns in *n*? What exceptions in *r*? What

are the nouns in the 5th exception? * What is said of *m* final?—† of *u* in *cum* and *circum* in composition?—* of nouns ending in *c*? † What exceptions in *c*?

§ 300. * What is the rule for final syllables in *as*, *es*, and *os*? † What exceptions in *as*?—in *es*?—in *os*?

§ 301. * What is the rule for final syllables in *is*, *us*, and *ys*? † Exceptions in *is*?—in *us*? * What is said of the last syllable of every verse?

§ 302. * What is a *foot*? What are *simple* feet?—*compound* feet? Name and describe the feet of two syllables;—of three syllables. † What are *isochronous* feet?

§ 303. * What is *metre*? † Into what kinds is it divided? From what are these names derived? What is a *metre* or *measure*? In what measures does it consist of one foot only?

§ 304. * What is a *verse*?—† a *distich*?—a *hemistich*? From what are the different species of verse named? What is an *acatalectic* verse?—a *catalectic*?—a *brachycatalectic*?—an *acephalous* verse?—a *hypercatalectic* or *hypermeter* verse? Of how many terms does the complete name of every verse consist? What is the *triemimëris*?—the *penthemimëris*?—the *hepthemimëris*?—the *ennehemimëris*? * What is *scanning*?

§ 305. * What is *synalæpha*? † What words are not elided? What is said of *o* when not elided?—of other long vowels and diphthongs? * What is *echthipsis*? † What is said of the usage of the early poets?—of the elision of *s*?

§ 306. * What is *synæresis*? † In what words is it frequent? What is said of *cui* and *huic*? What is the difference between *synæresis* and *crasis*? * What is *diæresis*?

§ 307. * What is *systöle*? † After what prepositions is *j* omitted by *systöle*? What is said of *systöle* in *stetërunt*, *tulërunt*, &c.? * What is *diastöle*? † In what does it most commonly occur? * What is *synapheia*? † In what kinds of verse is this most frequent?

§ 308. * What is *rhythm*? What is *arsis*? What is *thesis*? † Where is the natural *arsis* of a foot? How is the *arsis* determined in a substituted foot? What is said of the duration of the *arsis* and *thesis*? * What is the *ictus*?

§ 309. * What is *cæsura*? Of how many kinds? Explain each. By which is a short syllable lengthened? What is the *cæsural pause*? † What is the effect of the *cæsura*?

§ 310. * Describe the *hexamëter* verse. What is a *spondaic* verse? † What is the effect of dactyls?—of spondees? What is the *heroic cæsura*? What other *cæsura* was approved? What *cæsura* was least approved? What is the *bucolic cæsura*? What is the *masculine cæsura*?—the

feminine or *trochaic*? Describe the *Priapean* hexameter. When is a regular hexameter verse called *Priapean*?

§ 311. * Describe the *pentameter* verse. How is it generally divided? What is the ancient mode? Where is the *cæsure*? † What is said of its lengthening effect? How does the *pentameter* usually end? How is it commonly used?

§ 312. † Describe the *tetrameter a priore*;—the *tetrameter a posteriore*;—the *dactylic trimeter*;—the *trimeter catalectic*;—the *dactylic dimeter*.

§ 313. † Describe the *anapestic monometer*;—the *anapestic dimeter*.

§ 314. † Describe the *iambic trimeter*. Where does the *cæsure* occur? What changes were made in the pure *iambic*? Describe the *scæzon* or *choliambus*. Describe the *iambic tetrameter*;—the *iambic tetrameter catalectic*;—the *iambic trimeter catalectic*;—the *iambic dimeter*;—the *iambic dimeter hypermeter*;—the *iambic dimeter acephalous*;—the *iambic dimeter catalectic*;—the *Galliambus*. Where is its *cæsure*?

§ 315. † How can *trochaic* be changed into *iambic* verses? What is the most common *trochaic* metre? Describe it. Where does the pause occur? Describe the *Sapphic* verse. What is said of the *cæsure*? Describe the *Phælician* verse;—the *trochaic dimeter catalectic*.

§ 316. † Describe the *choriambic pentameter*;—the *choriambic tetrameter*. What peculiarity has this verse in *Horace*? Describe the *Asclepiadic tetrameter*;—the *choriambic trimeter*;—the *choriambic trimeter catalectic*;—the *choriambic dimeter*.

§ 317. † Describe the *Ionic a majore*;—the *Ionic a minore*.

§ 318. † What is *compound* metre? Of what does the *dactyligo-iambic* metre consist?—the *iambico-dactylic* metre?—the greater *Alcaic*?—the *dactyligo-trochaic*?—the *dactyligo-trochaic tetrameter*?

§ 319. † What is the *carmen monocolon*?—*dicolon*?—*tricolon*?—*distrophon*?—*tristrophon*?—*tetrastrôphon*?—a stanza or *strophe*?

§ 320. † How many kinds of metre are used by *Horace* in his lyrics? In how many forms has he employed them?

APPENDIX.

§ 322. * What are grammatical figures? † To what parts of grammar may these relate? What is *metaplasm*? — *prosthēsis*? — *apharēsis*? — *epenthēsis*? — *syncōpe*? — *crasis*? — *paragōge*? — *apocōpe*? — *antithēsis*? — *metathēsis*?

§ 323. † Into what classes are the figures of syntax divided? What is *ellipsis*? What does *ellipsis* include? What is *asyndeton*? — *zeugma*? In what other sense is *zeugma* used? What is *syllipsis*? — *prolepsis*? — *synecdōche*? What is *pleonasm*? What figures does it include? What is *parelcon*? — *polysyndeton*? — *hendiādys*? — *periphrāsis*? What is *enallage*? What figures does it include? What is *animeria*? — *heterōsis*? — *antiptōsis*? — *synēsis* or *synthēsis*? — *anacoluthon*? What is *hyperbaton*? What does it include? What is *anastrophē*? — *hysteron protēron*? — *hypallage*? — *synchysis*? — *tmesis*? — *parenthēsis*? — *archaism*? — *Hellenism*?

§ 324. † What is a rhetorical figure? What is a *trope*? — a *metaphor*? — *catachrēsis*? — *metonymy*? — *synecdōche*? — *irony*? — *hyperbole*? — *metalepsis*? — *allegory*? — *enigma*? — *antonomasia*? — *litōtes*? — *antiphrāsis*? — *euphemism*? — *antanaclasis*? — *anaphōra*? — *epistrophē*? — *symplōce*? — *epanalepsis*? — *anadiplosis*? — *epanadiplosis*? — *epanādos*? — *epizeuxis*? — *climax*? — *incrementum*? — *polyptōton*? — *paregmēron*? — *paronomasia*? — *homæoprophēron* or *alliteration*? — *antithēsis*? — *oxymōron*? — *synonymia*? — *parabōla* or *simile*? — *erotēsis*? — *epanorthōsis*? — *aposiopēsis*? — *prosopopœia* or *personification*? — *apostrophiē*?

§ 325. † What is *barbarism*? — *solecism*? — *neoterism*? — *tautology*? — *amphibolia*? — *idiotism*?

§ 326. * In what respect did the Roman calendar agree with our own? From what three points did they reckon the days of their months? Upon what day of the month did the calends fall? — the nones? — the ides? How did they count their days? What was the day before each of the fixed periods called? What was the second day before those periods called? — the third? How is the Roman calendar reduced to our own? What is necessary in reckoning the days before the calends? How is our calendar reduced to the Roman? † In leap year, what day of February was called *dies bissextus*? Why was it so called?

§ 327. * How did the Romans reckon their *copper* money? — their *silver* money? — their *gold* money? † What was the *as* originally? What was it in the days of the republic? Into how many parts was the *as* divided? What

are the names of the parts? What was the *denarius* originally equal to? What was it subsequently? What was its value according to our currency? What was the value of the *sesterce*? How was it denoted? What was the value of the *aureus*? — of the *talent*? How did the Romans reckon sums under 2000 sesterces? — from 2000 to 1,000,000? — a million or more?

§ 328. † For what did *A.* stand? &c. When does the Roman literature commence? Into what four ages are the Roman writers divided? What are the limits of the *golden* age? When did Roman literature reach its highest elevation? What are the limits of the *silver* age? — of the *brazen* age? When did the *iron* age commence? Which are the most distinguished writers of the golden age? — of the silver age? — of the brazen age?



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